The National Bra is Published Weekly, on eventh Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Halt. TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Rates of Advertising.—Ten cents a line for the
st insertion, five conts a line for each subsequent nection.
All communications to the Esa, whether on busi-ess of the paper or for publication, should be ad-ressed to G. Balley, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

[DOPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] WARK SUTHERLAND:

POWER AND PRINCIPLE. BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAP. XXVII. He south only what is fair,

He sippeth only what is sweet;
He will laugh at fate and care,
Leave the chaff and take the wheat

And Rosalie passed into a large, square, well-ordered kitchen, over which presided another Billy—Mrs. Attridge's ex-servant, and now Rosalie's maid-of-all-work. And the short history of the transfer of his services was this: Mr. and Mrs. Attridge having no family, grew lonely, and tired of housekeeping in the country. So they broke up housekeeping, sold their furniture, rented out their place, and came to Shelton, and took rooms at Gardner's Hotel

"Well, you might a-known it, then! You always knowed I liked you and him."
"I thought you refused to go out to service."
"I fused all them there," said Billy, chucking his thumb contemptuously over his shoulder, pointing in the direction of the village— "think I'm agoin' to live in a bake-oven, like them there red brick houses?"

But you might have gone to the country. "Yes, but you know most all on 'em were so ill—I mean the people, and for that matter the houses too—and then they kept pigs, as made an onpleasant fragrance, and childun, as made werry onpleasant noises. And some places, the missus was 'ither ugly in her temper, or her face, or in both, which is dreadful. And n other places the master was alway a inter-ering with the dinner or the disheloths, in a very misbecoming manner. Some on 'em were not nice in their ways; and what couragement would it be to me to put on a nice clean apron every day, with a nice stiff crease ironed down in the middle of it, to sarve people as wan't nice themselves? So the long and the short of it is, ma'am, that I'm come to live

must—I must—I must live in a pretty place, long o' pretty people. Anything eise smothere of me—it stifies of me—it gives me the—I mean it makes my wittels disagree with me." And so saying Billy shouldered his bundle and trunk, and took them up into the loft over the kitchen, as if he had slept there all his life, and knew the way. And thee he came down, and took two big buckets to go to the well. And so, without more ado, Billy was inaugurated in his new place and duties. And a most "invaluable acquisition" he reaily proved. Billy had now been living several months with the Sutherlands.

house, one morning Billy bounced suddenly in upon Rosalie, as she stood arranging the break open Resalie, as she stood arranging the break-inst table, and asked— "How long is your uncle-in-law going to stay here?"

stay here?"
"I do not know, Billy; probably all his life."
"Oh! he is! Well, I tell you, one of us two's got to leave!"
"Just as you please, Billy. You know, of course, we can't turn out a guest, to gratify end?"

course, we can't turn out a guest, to grattly you?"

"Well, I give you warning—that's all!"
and Billy bounced out in high dudgeon. But presently he came back again.

"Look here, ma'am; I don't want to be on reasonable, but just consider what a difference it makes in my washing and ironing. Look here! every day your uncle in law puts on a spic span clean suit, all out! every day, clean jacket, clean trousers, clean shirt, clean what-you-call-ems, and clean socks. Now, count. There's reven pieces every day, and seven days in the week; now, how much is seven sevens!—
you're a schollard."

"Forty-nine!"

"Well, there's forty-nine pieces of clothing, to say nothing of four sheets and two bolster slips, and two pillow slips, and tourteen towels, and table napkins, I have extra washing and ironing for him every week. Now, I'm going to count, and see how much it all 'mounts to—ninety-two pieces! Ninety-two pieces extra washing and ironing I have to do, all along of your pet uncle-in-law! now, you know! can't stand that! No reasonable 'oman would want me to stand it!" said Billy, appealingly.

"No, of course not," said Rose, thoughtfully.

up in their minds along o' that fat, lazy man, in white teeth and linen, which would lose me my good character, and be very onpleasant to my friends."

Though with my high wrongs I am struck to th quick, Yet with my nobler reason 'gainst my anger Do I take part. The better action is In patience than in vengeance.—Shakepeare.

Mark Sutherland had been home eight days of fortune. Rosalie heard it, with sorrow and amazement. She replied by not one word, but dropped her head upon her hands, and remained silent so long that her husband became anxious and alarmed. In truth, it was a most bitter disappointment to the young wife—she had looked forward to her coming of age and to her coming into possession of her fortune, with so much impatience, with such bright anticipation, not for herself, but for her husband's sake. It would have placed them in so much more favorable circumstances. It would have relaxed the tight, sham, office work, from the overtasked, weary lawyer, and left him more

"And what then?"
"Your estate cannot then be touched by the forged mortgage."
"And the man who confidingly loaned the

money on the mortgage?"

"Will lose forty thousand dollars."

"And—and—Clement Sutherland?"

"May go to the State's prison for ten years." She suddenly dropped her head upon her hands, and shuddered through all her frame, and remained silent for another while. And then she raised up and threw herself in his arma, and clasped him around the neck, say.

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM CUBA. MATANZAS, -

To the Editor of the National Era:

I remember to have seen, somewhere, an old bill of the Haymarket, of the days when the "beauty of the science of defence" used to be displayed on those boards, in which, after the usual setting forth of the names of the performers and the feats to be performed, follows this notice: "Frenchmen are requested to bring smelling-bottles!" This considerate advertisement ought to be extended to all persons who venture upon spending a day at the chief hotel of Matanzas. The very frames of the windows in this loathly house are odorous of bad cooking, and the stone floors are foul as unwashed plates. The fresh air, circulating freely through the open architecture peculiar to these Southern lands cannot chase away the ancient, mouldy smells that flutter all about the house, and, aitting in the open verandah, one has but to close his eyes on the scene without, to fancy himself in the rez de chaussée of one of those ignoble bourgeeise houses of Paris, the fragrance of which I had heretofore supposed to be quite unlike anything beyond the walls of the "capital of civilization." Beneath the hotel windows runs a quay, lively with sailors and merchants; over the shallow waters of the inner harbor small craft of all sizes and sorts are forever busily plying, and in the ample bay heavend lie the stately shing that his this terming inner harbor small craft of all sizes and sorts are forever busily plying, and in the ample bay beyond lie the stately ships that link this tropic port with all the regions of the North. How degrading is the thought that the misdoings of a shabby lord of misrule within the house have power to mar the pleasant impressions of this gay and beautiful seene!

My friends in divers parts of the island have assisted me to such a quiet satisfactory.

oo keen sense of the abominations within bright as the countless stars that so shone in the clear sky as almost to make one forget or forgive, at least, the absence of the moon. I admit that my placid enjoyment of this reverie was most miserably disturbed by a brawl beneath my windows, between the crews of two boats at the quay. The spear-bearing policemen came running up; but high and loud above the din of thwacks and kicks rose the profane war-cries of the Anglo-Saxon race; of an approximately dressed, and without bonnets!

I am informed, by competent famile judges, that finer fans can be bought in Matanzas than in any other place in Cuba; and certainly the prettiest fan I have seen in the island was bought, here, and cost only \$54. It was very testefully painted, and mounted upon exquisitely carved sticks in mozher-of-pearl; the borla, or tassel, might have adorned the smoking-can of an approximately carried the smoking carried the smoking carried the carried the smoking carrie tranquil as the motionless waters of the bay on which I gazed, and lit up by thoughts serenely above the din of thwacks and kicks rose the profane war-cries of the Anglo-Saxon race; and the guardians of the city's peace forthwith resolved themselves into an audience, and stood by to watch the sport, which they appeared to enjoy as intensely as if they were Romans and the belligerent tars Dacian barbarians, imported to make them holyday. The battle, though fierce, was brief; and when it ceased, the combatants, like true "doruxenoi," departed all together to drink the draught of peace. The bruit of this yulgar quarrel passed over the bruit of this vulgar quarrel passed over the holy silence of the night, if as foully yet as swift'y as a puff of pitchy smoke disappears under the blue heaven of a summer's day, and left no trace behind. The far-off ships grew Juan de Padilla of his wife, when he consented to die with the liberties of Spain, is famous in the history of human nobleness; but the not this morning bought for \$26 two fans, for one less manly death of Placido has no place in the of which \$30, and for the other \$17, had been W. H. H.

short of it is, ma'am, that I'm come to live long o' you."

Now Rosalis was so gentle-hearted, that she did not speak her thought, and eay—"But we did not send for you. Billy." Yet nevertheless Billy guessed it, for he answered as if she had spoken.—

"Well, what o' that? here I am. And here's my trunk and bundle. I paid a man twenty five cents to help me bring them over." I rocken I can stay, if I 'gree to stay on your own tarms? said Billy, betraying piteous anxiety nevertheless.

Gentle and truthful Rosalie hastened to set his fears at rest. "Indeed Billy, we shall be delighted to have you. You will be an invaluable acquisition to us. I am only very much surprised that you should have given us the preference?"

A bright glad smile broke over honest Billy's face. "Why, you see ma'am, I don't care how much work I have to do—I does it cheerful. I don't care how little wages I gets, I takes it—contented. But I aint got but one life to live on this yeth, and while I do live, I must—I the Norman society over the Saxon; and I pity the man whose philosophy of history makes him indifferent to the fate of the self-taught and high-hearted slave whose farewell to life breathed only filial love and the conscious sense of right. I think you will forgive me I republish here this farewell, in a translation

which, though irregular, is yet verbally faith-

ful:

"The appointed let has come upon me, mother!
The mournful ending of my years of strife.
This changing world I leave, and to another,
Through blood and terror, reascends my life!
And thou, grief smitten, cease thy mortal weepir
And let thy soul her wonted peace regain.
I fall for right! and thoughts of thee are sweepin
Across my lyre, to wake its dying strain—
A strain not sed, but free and high—unfailing—
Most glorious and holy—pure, divine,
And innocently natural as the walking
I uttered at my birth. Yes; I resign,
Even, now, my life! Even now, descending slow
Faith's mantle folds me to my slumbers holy!
Mother, farewell! God keep thee, and forever

To day I made a hurried excusion about city and neighborhood, finding many things make me regret the loss of my proposed vin this quarter. Matanzas, as yor know the second city in importance in Cuba, containg about 23,000 inhabitant; and its commer particularly with the United States, is vonsiderable. The quay has a busy as liven and animated than Havana. One sees wood houses, too, once in a while; and as the propion of foreigners to the population is general larger here than in the capital, one hears m. English spoken. Matanzas has its forts, succeptly formidable to serve as eyebrows on the face of a scene that, without them, wo be in the strongest possible contrast with ferocious name which it bears—Matanmeaning nothing milder than massacres, a attaching to the place, say the legends, as terrible memorial of the last great slaughter the poor Indians, perpetrated on the banks To-day I made a hurried excusion about

The country has the air of having been settled in detail.

The Paseo of Matanzas, though less extensive, is even more delightful than that of Havana—the trees being finer, the views ampler, and the ladies levelier. But why do I draw comparisons in this way? Like sweet music stirring the fragrant air of moonlit September nights upon the sanged Rhina—like songs waft. consisty. So they beek as pheaselegeing, sold their fermiture, rented out their place, and their fermiture, rented out their place, and their fermiture, rented out their place, and their fermiture, rented out their place. Agreed many for the place is a fermiture, and the place is a fermiture. So filly was out of a place. A great many for the place is a fermiture, and the place is a fermiture, and the place is a fermiture of the place is a fermiture, and the place is a fermiture of the place is helder of a dress coat, and with a hat upon his head, has

explained it all. The Paseo will live in your memory, for it is the apotheosis of beautiful women, exquisitely dressed, and without bonin Cuba at lower rates than in the United States; for the Spanish tariff, which is merciless to American flour, and compels the creoles to live on the wheat of Estremadura and Old Castile, imported to Cuba in Fenol ships, that make the voyage from the Bay of Biscay to the Caribbean Sea in three or four months, with fair winds—the Spanish tariff is very merciful to all luxuries. The wines and muslins of France, the linens and cutlery of England, can be found here, of excellent quality and at moderate prices. The Spanish fan, manufactured in Paris, is in very great demand with the orein Paris, is in very great demand with the creole ladics, and forms no small item in the ex-penses of a large female household. You may judge (and in this case the example is a fair one) of the morale of the pleasant shopmen of Matanzas and Havana, from the fact that in the first shop in town, a lady friend of mine previously asked!

SIGNS OF PROGRESS AT THE SOUTH. We are always specially pleased when we

have occasion to record the signs of progress in the Southern States, and take occasion to present a few of these items of interest to our readers. A correspondent at the South writes thus to the National Intelligencer:

"We are in earnest in regard to the education of our youth at home, and Northern insti-tutions of learning will feel that we are so: We are in earnest in regard to aiding individuality, and by community of sentiment, the publishing of school books and works for religious instruction, under Southern supervision. We are in earnest in regard to giving the Press

deal of trouble in order to look on a rather indistinct map. But the Cumbre is not distressingly high, and the world seen from its top does not appear ridiculously samall. There is a fine seuniderg, too, near the city—a cave, that is—down which a river russes in the rainy session, to join a subterranean stream which roars underground all the year through. These openings in the earth are very common in the island, which, in fact, would seem to be completely undermined by them. The cocasion I giving way of an arch in this mighty cellar age, here and there, I should think, might make the inhabitants above stairs rather nervous everywhere. But the tax-gatherer and the police officer, I suppose, have cheated the earth quake of its terrors.

A pleasant trip from Mutanzas may be made to the beautiful little river Caminar—the Hudson river of Cuba—a sinuous, silent stream, gliding through mimic gorges, and widening it often into mimic seas. Its steep and lofty banks show scarcely any traces of the presence of civilized man, and this scaluded river bars no more winces to the changes of human dominion it has known, than to the sunrises and aunsets of yesterday or three centuries ago. If the content of the other content of the c

She further stated that she had no objection to living with her mistress during life, but now did not wish to go into the possession of the heirs. The lower court manumitted her, and it was taken, by appeal, to the higher tribunal, which confirmed the decision—thus establishing a precedent, by which near \$20,000 worth of slaves, just about here, are entitled to their freedom. A great many refuse to claim it

that the Era still preserves the high tone of it earlier days, and is still equally removed from defection to a great cause on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other.

I write you from a portion of our country

which has received from the powers at home a "glorious letting alone." While other Territories have received prompt and generous assistance, we have been left to struggle as best we could for existence and prosperity. We have been in the predicament of the poor fellow who fell overboard in the presence of two Irishmen, one of whom bet three shillings that the man would drown while the other bet two tories have received prompt and generous assistance, we have been left to struggle as best we could for existence and prosperity. We have been in the predicament of the poor fellow who fell overboard in the presence of two frishmen, one of whom bet three shillings that the man would drown, while the other bet two shillings that he would not. A similar bet seems to have been rentured upon by certain dignitaries, who have condescended from time to time to bestow a leisure glance on New Mexico; and one might judge that some, to gain their trifling bet, have done something worse already on the way. I called suddenly from ico; and one might judge that some, to gain their trifling bet, have done something worse than even to let us alone. Well, with all our splurging and sprawling we don't intend to drown, nor permit others to drown us; and, unmerited, which have been heaped upon us, you will yet have the pride and pleasure of seeing Americanism here achieving victories sufficiently brilliant to convince all skeptics that we are still true to the guiding genius of

our country.

Any one, who is in the least acquainted with the anarchy which prevails in the Mexican Republic, can readily imagine the confusion and difficulty with which our civil authorities Republic, can readily imagine the confusion and difficulty with which our civil authorities have had to contend, in the prosecution of their legitimate functions.

As it is much easier to build a house in a new grot than on the foundations of an old

new spot than on the foundations of an old one of different size, whose walls must be pulled down and the rubbish removed, so it would holding will fade—the flowers that you lef

tutions of learning will feel that we are set. We are in carriest in regard to adding individuality, and by community of sentiment, the publisher in regard to giving the Pressuch a position, by the contribution of wealth and talent, as to show the world that the South is not get in a state of mental subjection."

The Natches Mirror, in noticing the fact that Mrs. Stowe makes from fifty to one hundred that Mrs. Stowe makes from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars out of Unole Tom's Cabin, says:

"Mr. Fletcher has written the ablest, most learned, and critical defence of slavery which ever appeared in print, and it will bring the publisher in debt; while the "Key to Unole Tom's Cabin," which has just arrived, is going for apidly."

We cannot unite in the lamentations of the Mirror, though Mr. Fletcher's publisher probably will.

A clergyman in the Ohio Observer, thus writes of the state of feeling in Kentucky.

A clergyman in the one of the would be to us what he would be to us what he would be the water of the world that the same writes of the state of feeling in Kentucky.

1. Out of twelve handred members of our Church in Kentucky, there are but seventy-dire staveholders. In my own Church, out of nine staveholders. In my own Church out of nine ty members, we have but three slaveholders. We have two colored edders, appoinced by the Session, to look after the interests of their broth batts shool, under teachers of their overlable batts estatements of covern the statements concerning that mine, but you may be that the manner are may be some exaggration in the statements of their orders baptized by myself, and admitted to the Cabbababab bath school, under teachers of their own the control of the statements concerning that mine, they mile be one of the would be to such a the statements of their broth and the proposition.

All the children of colored members are the proposition over the statements of their broth batterial microsites are careful for in paste.

The special proposition of the statement of the statemen A clergyman in the Ohio Observer, thus writes of the state of feeling in Kentucky:

1. Out of twelve handred members of our Church in Kentucky, there are but seventy-die slaveholders. In my own Church, out of nine-ty members, we have but three slaveholders in the distance of forty miles. It will not be long before this wealth will be available to the Territory, Men of capital will embark in this enterprise, and then that part of our country will assume a most vigorous and flourishing appearance. There may be some exaggeration in the statements concerning that mine, but you may rely upon the fact that immense quantities of silver can be obtained from it, with very little labor of expense. The proprietor of the mine now opened, Mr. Stevenson, showed me several specimens of pure silver, which he had obtained with little difficulty, without the use of any machinery.

Our citizens are beginning to spread abroad and settle upon lands hitherto abandoned to the wild Indians. Several farms have been aid out this year on the rivers Gellinas and Peros. The prospect of having the Pacific rail-road pass through this Territory has probably had some influence in these settlements. Some are taking measures to enter extensively into the business of stock raising—a business which formerly produced an annual revenue of near-rail of these, two would be glad to have all of these and himself to agranding to spread abroad of these, two would be glad to have all of these and himself to agranding to his slaves. Beside,

Whole expense, first year - - - \$4,624 Average increase of 2,000 sheep, 80 per cent., 1,600, worth \$2 per hend - \$3,200 Wool, 5,000 pounds, at 12½ cents per pound - 625

Proceeds, first year - - - -

We have pasture enough the year round to support immense herds of cattle; and we could, without doubt, raise wool enough to supply all the looms in the United States. But, having detained you sufficiently long for the present, I will close.

L. S.

For the National Era. LONG AGO.

BY JOHN H. HOOPES. In vain I strive, with livelier air, To wake the breathing string; The voice of other times is there, And saddens all I sing.—Moore. My heart within me yearneth still,

And fancy fancies o'er,
And mem'ry holds in sacredness The good old days of yore; For times and things and mon have changed There's nothing that I know. That seems to me as good and pure
As they of Long Ago.

The days of youth were sweet to me, And brighter far than now, For years of pain have left the trace Of sorrow on my brow;
And darkest clouds are gathering fast Around me, dark and low. And gladly would I welcome back

And forms I loved to gaze upon, Voices I loved to hear. All to the "spirit land" have gone-Have passed the shadows dream Or out upon the wide world roam, Not knowing where to go, The days of Long Ago.

The days of Long Ago.

The streamlets flow as gladly by, And birds as sweetly sing, And flowers burst their prison doors To bloom in early spring. They bring to mind the sunny past, And joys I used to know, Whose shadows now are parting fast-They tell of Long Ago.

The leaves have withered in their pride. And flower bloom no more; Thus all have perished—ALL have died— The things I loved of yore; The autumn winds their requiem sing In mounful strain and low, The ones of Long Ago.

Madison, Pa., Nov., 1851. THE TEACHER'S TRIAL AND REWARD.

BY MARY IRVING.

already on the way. I called suddenly from the stone step-"'Walter! will you bring me a sprig of that

wild honeysookle in the field, yonder? I want it for my herbarium.'

"Nothing restores self-respect and good humor to a culprit so effectually as the commission of an errand, be it ever so slight. Walte came back with a countenance almost cleared, bringing a quantity of the fragrant flowers. I opened my Botany, and wiled him to stay, while I found the description of the plant, and explained the hard, dry terms that defined it.

one of different size, whose walls must be pulled down and the rubbish removed, so it would have been a work of less difficulty to have formed a government here, had an old and rotton one never been in existence.

The administration of Governor Lane has laid the plan for a well-defined course of policy. The machinery of law has been set in fall operation, and many a sapient official, in the discharge of his duties, is amazed to find that a thing of life and meaning has been intrusted to his hands.

The Mexican population are living in the utmost peace. Revolutions are no longer talked of. Governor Lane, on his arrival, sent word to some of the would-be revolutionists one, though it is crushed for a little while, will fade. This one, though it is crushed for a little while, will not fade, but will keep its form and a remnant of its beauty. "Well, I think I should like to study flowers, at any rate,' he said, with interest. "I will teach you as far as I can, with a great deal of pleasure," I said, as I arose the ring the bell. When I passed him, in returning to my seat, I whispered, 'Is it hard to keep good resolutions, Walter?' He started, and blushed deeply, for the first time, but took his seat in silence. "From that day I found little to trouble my peace in Walter. He redeemed his pledge

your readers, showing them what profits may be relied upon, even though no foreign market is open for the sale of sheep.

2,000 will sheep cost
finerest on \$4,000, at 10 per cent.

Expense of pasturage for 1 year

2 hove

2 hove

3 howing them what profits may be seen to say as he again covered his face, and was silent.

"Ambition had been the idol to which poor Eddie had given himself a living sacrifice. It was hard to say 'Thy will be done!'

But he did say it, as he lay in child-like helplessness, not many days after, waiting pa-I whispered. A spasm shook his slight frame, as he again covered his face, and was silent.

"Ambition had been the idol to which poor Eddie had given himself a living sacrifice. It was hard to say 'Thy will be done!"

"But he did say it, as he lay in child-like helplessness, not many days after, waiting patiently for the Angel of Death to unlock the gate of a new life that has no sickness, no disappointment, no end!

helplessness, not many days after, waiting patiently for the Angel of Death to unlock the gate of a new life that has no sickness, no disappointment, no end!

"I planted a laurel on Eddie's grave, and a sensitive plant beside it—mute emblems of the spirit that had struggled in the frail form below. 'Why was he taken?' I asked, with tears, as I turned from it the last time; 'had the wicked world no need of his pure spirit? How many hundreds it might have spared before him!' Thus we complain, short-sighted gropers along the shore of eternity!"

Aunt Hannah paused for the first time, and sat poising her needles upon her idle fingers, as though buried in reverie. Mary drew a deep breath, and asked, softly, at last—

"And what of your self-willed boy, aunt, your Walter? Did he ever cross your track again?"

"My Walter!" exclaimed the old lady, brightening up. "You shall hear! I was thinking how many years had passed since my first journey to the Western country. It seems more than twenty; and yet it can hardly be," she said, as if reckoning, with her eye fixed on Mary.

"Well! twenty years ago I was floating down the Ohio, on a fine steamboat: that is, fine for those days. I was alone, and rather adventurous. But I had an unconquerable curiosity to see the grand old woods of 'the West' in their glory. They were all around me then. I suppose I should be forced to sail many a long mile beyond the Ohio, now-adaya, to find 'the West.' I was standing by the railing of the guards, enjoying the waving panorama, when a little boy, about four years old, came running by me. His soft hair streamed back on the wind, and his cheeks glowed with the delight of having escaped from his nurse, in the cabin.

"Franky!" called a shrill voice, and a woolly head was thrust through the cabin doorway. 'Come here, Franky, rogue.'

"'No, no! don't want to!' exclaimed 'Franky, rogue,' in high glee, backing toward the railing of the boat, as she pursued him. All at once he knocked a part of the guard, close by the gangway, that had been carele

by the gangway, that had been carelessly had-ened. It gave way, and, stumbling back, he was just falling over the boat's side, when I caught his velvet frock by the skirt, and held him hanging over the dark blue waters.

"Nurse and child each gave a scream loud

enough to bring crew and passengers in a body to our assistance. Among them was a young woman in a white dressing gown, with her long fair hair half braided, half streaming, to her waist. She looked more like a startled sunbeam than anything else, at that moment, as she bounded through the crowd with a mother's energy, and caught her rescued boy in her arms. 'Oh!' she breathed, folding him to her heart. The nurse soon told her the story, and, turning to me, she caught my hand, and looking up tearfully, she said, 'His father will bless you for this! Oh! could I have met him with one child wanting?' Then seeming to recover consciousness of her dishabille, she glided back into her state-room, carrying her treasure

treasure.

About an hour afterward, as I sat i the countenances that moved up and down the cabin, Master Franky's head peeped from be hind a curtain, and soon he made his app ance in full, fastened by one finger to his ther, who had regained her composure. A in a neat travelling dress with a feee above the order of common beauty, she seemed a petite embodiment of graceful dignity. The nurse followed, bringing a year-old baby, with peachy cheeks, dark-blue eyes, and dimpled

ands.
"I lured the little boy to my side, and asked "I lured the little boy to my side, and asked his mother's permission to take him upon deck, as he seemed restless from confinement.
"'Certainly I can trusthim with you, if you will take the trouble of watching him," she replied, gratefully. 'Franky is a sad rogue!' The smile that dimpled her face as she said this, annulled the shake of the head that accompanied it.

this, annulled the shake of the head that accompanied it.

"'So you are a minister's boy, are you?' I asked of the little fellow, after some remark from him about his father, whom he expected to meet at L—— in a few hours.

"'No!' said he, shaking his curls archly.

"'What then, a doctor's boy?'

"'No, no!' he shouted gleefully. 'I'm a professor's boy, that's what I am! I want to climb that rope tree. I don't want to sit still.'

"I found my task of guardian no very easy one; for the little fellow insisted on being escorted over the whole boat, and getting answers to a thousand and one droll questions.

"The supper bell rang, and I saw the young

swers to a thousand and one droll questions.

"The supper bell rang, and I saw the young mother escorted to the head of the long table by the gentlemanly captain, who, with a knot of gentlemen, seemed assiduous in attentions to her. Franky was called to her side, and I lost him for a time.

"I next caught sight of his round, curly pate, cased in a blue cap with gold tassel, as he ran to my side, where I was standing on deck, and shouted 'Here she is, mamma! Pre catched her!'

"His mother came forward, in bonnet and shawl, ready for landing at the wharf of the

shawl, ready for landing at the wharf of the city we were nearing. A bright glow broke over her face as she laid her tiny gloved hand on my arm, and said—

""My husband must see you, madam, if you will permit me to introduce you. He will soon be on board. What name shall I give him?

be on board. What name shall I give him?

"I gave her my name.

"'I shall always remember it, she said, wit henergy. 'Franky, dear, don't go quite so near the side of the boat. You have made metremulous all day. There! papa is coming soon. Stand by me, and look out for papa!'

"Our boat struck the wharf soon, and the bustle and confusion of lading and unlading began. Suddenly a tall gentleman pushed his way through the army of Irishmen on the pier, and sprang upon deak with one bound.

here, have loved them here—and "—she struck a spring of the locket, and held up a bright manly face before Mary's sparking eyes. "And my Mary, to day, is the chosen bride of the reguish Franky, whose steps I have watched on more than the one day's brief woyage of his childish memory. God guide him through Earth's wilderness to Heaven—child of my adoption—eon of my heart! Mary, the teacher's trial was light; has not her reward been great?" took my seat I came to the concluber.

n due season ye shall reap, if ye faint said the old lady, as she laid her hand on the forehead of the young teacher, where the last ray of summer sunlight had just gone

The following named gentlemen are authorised agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Roston: loston: Lewis J. Bates, 48 Beekman street, New York. William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston. J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1853.

An Appeal .- We commend to attention t The facts it reveals should commend the subject to the sympathy of the benevolent. Contribu tions in aid of John Gordon, or the woman Sarah, will be received at this office.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

SWITZERLAND, July 10, 1853. A Sabbath in the mountains of Switzerland! There is something in that, especially on a day as true devotion. Do not expect a description. Word painting is not in my line; all I can do earth, where two ranges of mountains have re-ceded just far enough to allow a few husbandmen to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow-of a green valley through which a clear, swift brook makes music all day long-of gently sloping hills, rich in grass and grain, their and sparkling fountains—of the everlasting mountains embracing all, crowned with the dark hemlock, or lifting their bare, white peaks to catch the first and the last rays of the sum—think of these things and group them to please.

The district Court. His Honor Judge Kane presiding.

On Monday morning, the marshal being in the custody of the sheriff under the writ of the custody of the sheriff under the writer than the custody of the sheriff under the writer the custody of the sheriff under the writer than the custody of the sheriff under the writer than the custody of the sheriff under the writer than the custody of the sheriff under the writer than the custody of the sheriff under the writer than the custody of the sheriff under the writer than the custody of the sheriff und to catch the first and the last rays of the sun— the fare is \$2 a day, or less. Minart's is said in conjunction with Alberti, yourself, color them as your faucy may dictate, and then, though you may not see what we see, you may possibly feel as we feel on this day of our Lord in the mountains of Switzerland. This is a Protestant region. The village is

still; the people look clean and neat, in their Sunday clothes; the laborer is at rest; the bell of the little chapel on the hill, not far off, called its worshippers early to their devotions. It is a cleaner village than any we passed on our way from Basle to this place. In some of them, beds of manure were piled up against the dwellings, and dung pools stood at the kitchen door. The meats must have been nobly layored. One hovel would often embrace, under a single roof, stable, kitchen, and bed-room, communicating with one another, thus concentrating manifold comforts in brief space. This kind of filthiness is common to the continent. The huts of the peasants, and the little villages, are generally dirty beyond the conception of an American. We could not but notice in Switzerland that there was far more filth and squalor and poverty, and a great deal less in- compound your own dinner from such a bill of Protestant portions of the canton.

The sun shone fiercely during our ride; but suggestion of a dinner in an American hotel. bare-headed, peasants in the fields did not seem and are first served with soup, then with fish to mind it. All along the way, in France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, there were apparently more women than men harvesting; the two or three joints, it may be of mutton, put men are used for soldiers, the women for beasts of burden. There can be no objection to some out-of-door work for woman. Light employ-ment in the field, for a few hours every day at certain seasons, may contribute to her health and physical development; but to make her a drudge, as the women of the poor are made on the continent, is rascally. Before middle age they become bent, misshapen, blackened, and shrivelled; and while they labor, their children, too young for work, haunt the wayside as beggars. On the railway you escape from them but in our carriage from Basle we were contheir mercy; if we were stubborn, one or two of the more determined, on our reaching the summit, would trot along with us, bare-footed, rith the sun scorching their white heads, till we were fairly overcome. I was fool enough to empty my pockets of everything but my gold, but on that point I stood invulnerable, much as I admired the pertinacity of the sturdy

Everywhere we have found tracks of Americans. People say they are as plenty on the continent as Englishmen. Few of them speak any language but their own; but by the help of phrase books, and hotel keepers who have ng purposes. I can think of the right croely ever at the right time; and these things, too, hereaf

from the wayward to I was sorely tried. We had got out of the car-

"I was, Miss Willis, when I laid a paper upon your deak, pledging my support to law and order. God bless you, my teacher! my friend!" He grasped my hand warmly, dropped it, and went hastily out.

"I will not weary you with a much longer story, my patient Mary. It is enough to say that the happiest days—yee, months, of my later life, have been passed in the family of Professor R—, since then removed to a corresponding post of usefulness at the East, or in the society of his precious children, who some, like angels, to gladden my hearth and heart."

Mary looked up with an inquiry on her surprise-parted lips. Aunt Hannah laid her finger on them with a smile of much meaning and much love, while with her other hand she gently drew a looket from its nestling place over the blushing girl's heart.

In short, let me finish my story in proper style, Mary. In short, you, have met them here, have loved them here—and"—she struck a spring of the locket, and held up a bright

talked in nouns-substantive, leaving them to supply the particles—and caught myself ges-ticulating as violently as a Frenchman. But ny. As I took my seat I came to the conclusion that henceforth it would be wise not to

venture beyond one's depth. Whatever becomes of the "dead languages French and German should be taught in every liberal institution of our country. American travel abroad is increasing largely every year, and our countrymen generally prefer the conti-nent; travelling here is pleasanter and vastly cheaper than in England. But, how little can we know of a Poople with whom we can hold no free intercourse. We see the surface of their life, but cannot enter into its depths.

Paris, July 18, 1853.—Speaking of expens

of travel, I should say that in England railroad fare is double, and hotel living three times what they are on the continent. This is a point of some importance to our travelling country men. The hotel most frequented by American London, is Morley's. I tried it for a week, unaware of its charges; but it is well to be able to speak in such matters from experience. The traveller orders a room, or any number of cooms he chooses, and is charged accordingly. He is then charged for whatever he orders for his meals-also for lights, for ice, for attendance, for everything. There are no common drawing-rooms for the guests; there is no com mon table. You live by yourself, and, beside r friends, see nobody but a stiff, solemn oise, silent waiter, with a black suit, white in midsummer—something to enjoy and remember. The scene is lovely; the day as quiet is a meagre one; but as I did not care to pay too much for my "whistle." I determined to live quite moderately, on much plainer food is, to suggest. Think of a bright little spot of than I could content myself with at home. Living in this plain way, in two rooms-one. small, dark chamber, the other, a tolerably furnished sitting-room-it cost two of us, one week, only about \$66—that is, at the rate of Fisher was taken to the office of an alderman, \$33 each! Now, I wish my countrymen to half a mile or more from the station-house, and know that this Morley's Hotel, so much talked ides gushing with cool springs of waterfalls of, is not equal in appearance, in furniture, in more enormous, and it is doubtful whether anything would be gained by going there, except more solemn and ceremonious service. I can conceive of no reason why an American should subject himself to the exactions of either, or indeed, of any London hotel. He can live quite as respectably, more elegantly, and more com-fortably, at nearly half the expense, in private

As to eating, an American abroad must make up his mind to forego many of the luxuries to which he is accustomed at home. Ba-ker's bread, the French roll, and the brown loaf, are the only varieties of breadstuffs he can command in England or on the continent, and these are always cold, often stale, and, on the continent, out of Paris, poorly baked out of poor flour. Hot roll, short biscuit, batter-cake, pancake, flannel-cake, hoe-cake, Johnny-cake, dodgers, corn-batter bread — those delicious preparations of flour and meal, so well understood in our country-are unknown here. An English hotel has no table d'hote. You must astry and thrift, in the Catholic than in the fare as it has, which is not very various. On the continent you find the table d'hote a mere

> The guests seat themselves at a common table. cut up in convenient portions and passed around in waiters: While eating your fish, you see on the table; they are then taken off, cut up in small slices, and the fish being disposed of, the sliced mutton is handed by the waiter to each guest, who is left to eat it by itself, or possibly with bread, or potato. Then, perhaps, comes some beefsteak, also prepared in small pieces, and handed round the same way, to be eater by itself; and then, in succession, may follow some sweet bread and a few mutton chops. While eating the latter, there is a vision of roast beef; and this, too, disappears from the table, to be cut up, and to be passed round like the rest, and to be devoured probably by itself. Then, a dish of peas may be circulated : then the pudding, sliced up and carried round; then the salad : then a pair of very small chickens which are carefully dissected before being sent m their errand. Finally comes the dessert, of ruit &c. Thus, on a very meagre bill of fare, hey manage to get up some ten or a dozen

courses, which appear quite imposing, but there is nothing in them. Just imagine a New York notel attempting to satisfy its guests, with beef, nutton, and chicken, cut up in small bits, with eas, potatoes, and lettuce, and calling this a sumptuous repast! To me, this table d'hote is a most detestable institution; my gorge always rises against it.

Some reader may perhaps think these are ry small matters to notice; but the truth is the habits of people interest me as much as the the habits of people interest me as much as the natural features of their country or their works to the ground of his apprehension of a rescue of art. There are plenty of sight seers to write grandiloquently about sublime scenery, and great pictures, and old cathedrals; and if there

For the National Era. A SERENADE.

Fair maiden, not with courtly song
I come to break thy slumbers, For feeling's pulse is far too strong For fashion's tutored numbers; The sigh of zephyrs is suppressed This fair autumnal even— Then can I lightly break thy rest—

Perchance thy dream of heaven.
Yet waken; though affection's tone
Is oft to thee confessing,
One heart, amid the crowd, alone Would give to thine a bleasing

Sweet maiden, may the sky of youth In softest-blue spread o'or thee; Thy heart retain its fearless truth, For any thornless roses, But gentle peace will ever breathe

Where innocence reposes.

Yet waken; though affections tone Is oft to thee confessing, One heart, amid the crowd, alone Would give to thine a blessing

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT PHILADELPHIA

This case is one of unusual interest from the fact that it presents several important points which have not arisen in any previous case under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Our readers must be contented with a very brief view of it from us. We derive and condense it from the Philadelphia papers—the Daily Register especially, which took care to report the occedings in the most complete manner. dalf a dozen of our columns would not hold the Register's report, if transferred. On the evening of the 21st of May, a diffi-

oulty took place in Movamenaing district. Philadelphia county, between some white and colored men. A white man is said to be severely beaten in the course of the affray. One of the ward constables arrested Fisher, (the fugitive slave in question.) at the scene of the disturbance, carried him before a magistrate, who committed him to prison on the oath of the constable. A few days after his commitment o prison, George F. Alberti, the well-known dnapper of that city and vicinity, went to the alderman, and offered to go bail for Fisher. This was refused on good grounds, and freehold bail required. Alberti's offer was made, of ourse, as the means of getting possession of Fisher. Fisher's friends interposed at this juncture, and Littleton Hubert, a colored man of undoubted competency, justified as Fisher's bail in the sum of \$500, and he was discharged from prison. His residence was at Fettersville New Jersey, opposite Philadelphia, where his wife and four children are now. He is about twenty-five years of age; he "followed the eiver for a living;" he can read, but cannot

On Wednesday, the 20th of July, he was in Philadelphia, and was arrested, without warrant, by one of the city police officers, and taken to the Moyamensing station-house, where he was kept all night; the next morning, after the officer had an interview with Alberti, away from the office of the police magistrate of the district. Shortly after Fisher's arrival was taken into custody, upon the claim of J. C. Howard, of Cecil county, Maryland. He was carried before Ingraham (Commissioner) on Thursday, the 21st. The claimant and his Kane. witnesses not having arrived from Elkton, the Commissioner adjourned the case till Friday

In the mean time, Littleton Hubert, the bail of Fisher for his appearance in the quarter ssions of Philadelphia county, to answer a charge of riot and assault and battery at the next sessions of the court, went into the same court, and, on his petition, setting forth the facts of the case, to wit-his custody of Fisher as his bail, and the arrest of Fisher by Marshal Wynkoop, of eastern district of Pennsylvania asked a habeas corpus, directed to Marsha Wynkoop, and Anthony Freed, keeper of the county prison, commanding them to bring the

body of Fisher into court, &c. Judge Allison, of the Court of Quarter Ser sions, granted the writ prayed for, and appoint ed ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the 230 instant, for the hearing of the case. This writ was immediately (that is, on the 22d) served upon the marshal, and a duplicate copy upon Mr. Freed, the keeper of the prison; but the marshal had in the mean time removed Fisher from the custody of the jailer, and so prevented him from obeying the writ, by bringing the body into court at the time appointed.

At the hearing before Ingraham, on Friday, Mr. Costelio appeared for Howard, the claim ant, and William S. Pierce, Esq., appeared a counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Pierce, before the examination of the witnesses, notified the Commissioner that a habeas corpus had been granted by the State court, and asked the hearing by the Commissioner to be postponed until the habeas corpus should be disposed of. The counsel for the claimant objected. The ioner said that he would take no notice of the habeas corpus; that the proper plan was to make a return to the writ, and apply for an exoneration, on the ground that the party was before another tribunal previous to the issuing

of the habeas corpus.

The witnesses were then examined, and after several were examined, the hearing was continued till Saturday, at nine o'clock A. M. On Saturday, after the examination of all the witnesses produced was concluded, Mr. Pierce again asked the Commissioner to postpone the further hearing of the case till after the habeas corpus should be disposed of by the State Court. The Commissioner again replied that the kabeas corpus was not directed to him, and he would take no notice of it. The owner, Mr. Howard, then made oath that he was afraid of a resour and the Commissioner gave him a certificate equiring the United States Marshal to safely d securely convey the prisoner to Maryland the United States could object, and the claimant could not be interrogated. As soon as Mr. Howard had received the certificate, Mr. Pierce served another habeas corpus upon him, direct-ing him to bring the body of Fisher before the Court of Quarter Sessions at ten o'clock. Howard said he would appear before the Court, and so the matter ended before Commissioner

tempt.
At ten o'clock, Saturday, J. W. Ashn At ten o'clock, Saturday, J. W. Ashmead, counsel for U. S. Marshal Wynkoop, asked for an hour's time, to enable the marshal to prepare his return to the writ of habeas corpus, requiring hira to bring the body of Fisher before the Court of Quarter Sessions. Judges Thompson, Kelley, and Allison, on the bench. ving it, to make a copy of it, and used the time to remove the prisoner from the custody of the rights. This is settled by authority. The only initer, who otherwise would doubtless shave beyed the writ then about to be served upon

Mr. Ashmead said something in answer that looked like a denial of Mr. Pierce's charge against the marshal, and added, that he was free to say that this Court had no jurisdiction of the matter now before it, the prisoner being in the hands of the Marshal of the United

arned in the law, who framed the half hunred indictments for treason, in the Christiana cases, of immortal memory.]

After some further discussion of this question of jurisdiction, between the Court and Mr. Ashmead, Mr. Pierce asked for an attachment against the marshal, and the Court directed it

The attachment was given into the hands of the deputy sheriff of the county. After much delay and avoidance of the deputy sheriff, at twelve o'clock the marshal was brought into court. The Court called upon him to explain why he had not obeyed the writ of habeas corous. The marshal disclaimed any intention to offer contempt to the Court, and only wanted time to make his return to the writ. [It had been served upon him the day before.] The marshal then filed his answer, which averred that he held the slave by direction of the United States Commissioner, and that he was directed to take sufficient force to convey the orisoner into Maryland, and deliver him to his Judge Thompson replied to Mr. Ashr

who spoke in support of the sufficiency of the narshal's answer, and of the duty of obedience to the Commissioner's certificate and order, that "this Court has a right to know who takes away our citizens. We do not know that the U.S. Marshal holds the body, or that Mr. Wynkoop is the marshal. There is no clash of urisdiction here. We desire to know whether any offence has been committed by the alleged slave against the laws of our State. We don't ntend to take him out of the custody of the After speeches by D. P. Brown and W.

Pierce, Esqs., on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Ashmead for the marshal, Judge Thompson said the answer is insufficient, and the body Fisher must be brought into Court by the marshal. Mr. Ashmead, after consultation with his client, answered, that the marshal declines bringing the body into Court and that stands upon his return.

Mr. Pierce then asked an attachment against the marshal for contempt. Judge Thompson said "that it is always to be regretted, when the acts of an officer were calculated to bring he jurisdiction of the State and the United States into conflict. The States are sovereign, and their laws must be enforced, wherever it may lead us. The attachment is ordered to The marshal was then taken into custody by

he sheriff.

Thus stood the matter on Saturday. U. S. District Court. His Honor Judge Kan

prison. Pending this order, Mr. Ashmead inwas about to appear before the United States Court, and he would submit the affair to Judge

Court, and he would submit the affair to Judge Kane.

Judge Kane heard the application, and after a patient examination of it, decided that the United States Judiciary act alone gives to this Court the authority to issue a habeas corpus—the process asked for by Mr. Ashmead on behalf of the marshal—and reading the proviso to the 14th section of that act which declares that "No writ of habeas corpus shall issue to bring up the holy of a rown in itiliant."

In a conversation we had with the Colonel, we learn that another attempt at rescue was made in the shape of the indispensable bailpiece, previous to his leaving Philadelphia, which was only avoided by the mashal's foreging up the holy of a rown in itiliant. Court the authority to issue a habeas corpusthe process asked for by Mr. Ashmead on behalf of the marshal—and reading the proviso to the 14th section of that act which declares bring up the body of a person in jail, unless amitted by a Federal Court, or is detained by authority, or color of authority, from the United States, or unless he is needed as a wit-

ness in a case pending in a Federal Court" We cannot burden our abstract with the in elevancies and obtusenesses of Mr. Ashmea Judge Kane brayed him in the mortar of his legal logic, through two columns of the Register's report, with what success we need not in quire, but to the clear conclusion that on the ement of the case the United States Courts have no power to issue the writ. Or if it were issued, that upon learning the marshal was ir custody of the sheriff under process from the State Court, the writ must be quashed. On these terms Mr. Ashmend concluded that he would not ask the writ to issue.

After a recess, the marshal came into Court made his own statement, and took a friendly lecture from Judge Kane, which we regret that our space will not allow us to give in full. Mr. Ashmead's share of Judge's counsel, also, would well repay perusal, but we must hasten to the

The Marshal before the State Court again, with

After the hearing before Judge Kane, Mr. Wynkoop, in custody of the sheriff for empt, appeared in the Court of Quarter Sesns, on Monday afternoon, with the body of Fisher, as commanded by the writ of habeas corpus served upon him on Friday; whereupon e was discharged from arrest. The Court then ordered a commitment to be made out for Fisher, to answer at Court, and to await the claim of the United States Marshal. Under his commitment, the sheriff's officer surrendered Fisher into the custody of the keeper of the Moyamensing prison.

The original Habeas Corpus. The Slave present in Court.

This morning, (Tuesday, July 26,) the originel habeas corpus granted by Judge Allison, on the petition of Littleton Hubert, bail for Fisher, upon the charge of assault and battery, and inciting to riot, was heard before Judges Thompson and Allison, of the State Court. Fisher and Hubert represented by D. P. Brown and W. S. Pierce, Esqs. The marshal and his punsel, Mr. Ashmead, also present. After arument by the counsel for the prisoner and his

"The question which had been so ably argued was made to depend entirely upon the right the bail has to the custody of his principal. Let us see how the question arises. [The Judge then recited the return of the United States Marshal.]

This Court, while ready to sustain the righ to proceed, it is necessary for the rights of all that the proper forms of law shall be complied with. This has been neglected by the bail. Peteredorf on bail, shows that the principal need only attend Court on the day to which he is bound to appear, except where he has special notice from the bail. The Court nor anybody else can compel him to appear in Court. The bail alone can enforce it. He can control him on all occasions, and on all days. He has more power than the Court over him. Hubert, by the power of a bail-piece, could have grasped at any time, and any where. This he failed to do, but comes into Court and represents a state of facts, which are rather represented by counsel than shown to exist. Still they are not denied. By these, it appears that he has not enforced his rights, by taking out a bail piece. This custody was not an active custody. This being the state of the case, our present action cannot be to surrender him to his bail. The prisoner don't ask it. He has not attempted to exercise the right which the not attempted to exercise the right which the law has confided to him. We cannot take it for granted that the marshal would not let the bail have the prisoner on a bail-piece. As the bail has taken the risk, we will not interfere

enforce a compliance with the petition, as it did in issuing and enforcing the writ of habeas corpus. The Court would require him to an-

swer here first.

"There is no embarrassment in the case, and "There is no embarrassment in the case, and no collision of jurisdiction. The Fugitive law was never intended to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The Constitution of the United States declares that this writ cannot be suspended, but in the contingencies therein named. Whoever should attempt it, would come into conflict with that instrument, and he would be happy in restraining the attempt as in that present instance. "As there is no conflict of jurisdiction, but

"As there is no conflict of jurisdiction, but is simply a question of the right of the bail to have the custody of the prisoner, upon his coming in to ask it, we declare that the prisoner is not in any way under the control of this Court, and therefore discharge him from the custody of the sheriff, where we placed him.

"The prisoner was thereupon taken into custody by the United States Marshal, and immediately conveyed to a carriage and taken on tely conveyed to a carriage, and taken on the route to Maryland.

"Mr. Pierce asked the Court for a bailpiece, and was informed that it was a writ of

"A bail-piece was made out by Mr. Sharkey, on the record being filed, and handed to Little-ton Hubert, who, with several others, started in pursuit of the marshal and his prisoner."

Subsequent History of the Case-Successful Dodge of the Marshal-Arrest of Alberti. The Philadelphia Ledger briefly states that, "In removing Fisher from this State, or

Tuesday, after the disposition of the habeas corpus, the marshal baffled his bail and the officers employed to pursue him, by proceeding to Paoli. Here he remained until the midnight train. Fisher was securely placed in a baggage car, and he passed over the Columbia railroad en route for Baltimore. Guards were placed by the friends of the slave upon the direct lines

The Baltimore Argus gives it thus

ormed the sheriff that Francis M. Wynkoop If the United States Government sustains the was about to appear before the United States marshal in his late determination to retain the fugitive in his custody under all hazards, which

sight in driving with the negro incog. in a private carriage out of the limits of the State Maryland slave owners should indeed be grate-ful for the indefatigable efforts of this merito

And the Philadelphia Register supplies the following commentary, which spares the necessity for such reflections upon the conduct of this officer, as we would otherwise be constrained to make :

"Marshal Wynkoop .- The Bulletin is ticularly severe in its comments on the conduct of this officer in the recent case. The Sun also. We can only add our opinion, that he acted more like the partisan than the officer He seems to have espoused the cause of Howard, the claimant, with unbecoming zeal. Why should he have dispatched a cab to prevent Fisher from being deposited in the county prison, and, consequently, to prevent the service of the writ of habeas corpus on Mr. Freed? Why, too, should he have displayed so much ingenuity and activity in baffling the law of the State?

"The claimant in this case revived a claim of six years date. And against whom? Against a humble and friendless man, a husband and a father. Howard's mission among us was to widow an innocent wife, to orphan four helpless children, and bear away into hopeless slavery a man who had long enjoyed the blessings very a man who had long enjoyed the blessings of freedom. And all this, to add only a few hundred dollars to his large fortune. It was an infamous mission. an infamous mission. What matters it to a man of honor that it was legal? Your sym-pathy with it was ill-becoming you, Marshal Wynkoop! Your alsority to spirit away the wynkoop! Your allority to spirit away the trembling wretch who was in your custody—under a law which no American names in a foreign land, and which he cannot think of here without the hot flush of shame on his brow—will be the regret of your old age. Hide, if you can, the handcuffs under your Hide, if you can, the handcuffs under you military laurels; and do not forget the for children and lonely wife who are now weepit over the desolate hearthstone. In the sight God, their grief is a testimony against you."

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 1st instant, in its Court reports, contains the following item It will be recollected that this man Alberti was not only convicted upon the indictment here mentioned for kidnapping, but was sent to the penitentiary, and afterwards pardoned out by Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

"Alberti in Trouble.—In the Quarter Session on Saturday, D. P. Brown asked for a benci warrant against George F. Alberti, that h might be in court to answer the charge of con spiracy. It appears that, on the 28th of February, 1851, a bill of indictment was found against Alberti, charging him with kidnapping on one count, and on a second count, with conspiring with J. Frishy Price Robert Spirits George J. Price, John Degan and William Kinley, to carry away to the State of M and a free colored boy, named Adam Git "The defendant was convicted of kid-ing, and he was not tried on the indictor

eystone Commonwealth. Maryland admits the right of the claim. Will she conform her otion in the premises to her acknowledged

eld its annual meeting this year at Cleveland Phio, and, after being in session several days, adjourned on the 2d instant. Several interestg essays on scientific subjects were read. sor Dans, of New Haven, was elected President; Professor Lovering, Permanent Sec-Elwyn, Treasurer; Drs. Halderman, Leidy, and Leconte, Auditing Committee.

The next annual meeting will be held in this city, in May next. The following gentlemen have been appointed to prepare papers for the next meeting, viz: Prof. Bache, on Tides; Prof. Henry, on Atmospheric Electricity; Prof. Hall. on Palazoie Rocks: Prof. Smith, of La., on Michro Chemistry; Prof. Gibbs, on the Progress of Organic Chemistry; Professor Gould, on the Progress of the Electro Chronographic Method of Observation; Prof. Leidy, on North Amerisan Extinct Mammalia and Reptilia; Prof. Pierce, on the Theory of Planetary Perturba tion; Prof. Burnett, on Advances in Anatomy and Physiology; Prof. Agassiz, on the Alterntion of Genera in Animals; Prof. Dana, on the

Belvidere Railroad on the 3d instant. A train, asisting of ten cars, having on board two hundred laborers, was thrown from the track at Bull's Island, near Trenton, killing ten men

Geographical Distribution of the Lower Ani-

and wounding others severely. The Pacific Statesman, is the title of a new | of Capt. Wm. Hutchinson, was publicly execuaper started at San Francisco, Cal, by J. H. Pardy. Its editor opposes all schemes for mo-nopolizing land and labor, and, also, intemperance, gambling, and duelling. He seems to of age, and it is estimated that 20,000 persons have little respect for the Baltimore platforms, n their efforts to "suppress agitation." Free ussion is the only means by which the pub-

lie mind can arrive at truth Mexico.-Dates from Mexico to the 16th of July state that the union of Church and State is progressing, and the return of the Jesuits is looked for. The penalty of death has been decreed against public defaulters.

The editor of the New York Express, a warm Compromise man, has been recently travelling at the South ; and, in a late letter to his paper, he states that Bishop Polk, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is the owner of "340 slaves." and "that in one year eighteen children had been born on his plantation, worth \$100 each." He says: "On a plantation like this, the majority of

"On a plantation like this, the majority of those of mature years are regular members of the church, and here there are ninety communicants. They sit under the preaching of their master. They are confirmed by the same bishop who confirms the white communicants of a whole diocese. Black and white alike, and together, partake of the Lord's Supperpray to the same Father, confess to the same Saviour, and look forward to the same Heaven." They are thus incorporated into the body of

the members suffer with it? Is the sanctity of to be a Methodist minister. What can we marriage observed on the Bishop's plantation? Inquisitive people would like to be satisfied on

meet at New York city, on the 6th and 7th 7. Davis, and others.

ilgrims was celebrated at Plymouth, Mass., man by whom they come !" on the 1st inst. Speeches were made by Gov Clifford, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Charles umner, Hon. John P. Hale, and others. The latter spoke to this toast:

Religious Intolerance: It has peopled a continent; Political Oppression: It has set a nation

An Address from "The British Soc United States, appears in one of the New York papers, urging upon republicans in this country the duty of "aiding the fiscal effort for the triumph of democracy in Europe," on the breaking out of a European war. The moment, the address says, that the great Powers of Western Europe engage in mortal conflict Principles will begin.

The yellow fever is raging at New Orleans. The deaths for the week ending July 30, from this disease, numbered 460.

Massachusetts.-The Boston Herald, in an fall. We have no objections; on the contrary, the immediate release of Costa, that he may we would be glad to see it.

The press in Indiana do not favor negro lican is in favor of every man catching his own has never ceased to be an Austrian subject," negro. He thinks that the business is " too low relying upon Costa's declaration when he was for a decent man to stoop to."

Death in Liberia - Letters from Monrovis nce the death of the Hon. H. Teage. This will be a great loss to the Republic of Liberia. men in Liberia. He was the editor and proprietor of the Liberia Herald, and had filled everal of the highest offices in the gift of the

Temperance Nominations.—The friends of a prohibitory liquor law in Philadelphia county have nominated Samuel C. Ford (Whig,) for the State Senate; Thos. A. Barlow and Hiram Miller, (Natives :) George Sturges, F. W. Price, John W. Kelly, John H. Flegel, (Whige;) Gen. Hubbell, Robert M. Fonst, and Nathan Edson Democrats,) and Joseph H. Hoffman and J. S. letcher, for the Assembly.

Hon. R. W. Johnson, late M. C., has been appointed, by Governor Conway, U. S. Senator rom Arkansas, to fill the vacancy caused by he resignation of Hon. Solon Borland, appointnister to Central America.

Look Out for the Crevasse. - The New York Herald says: What we expect is, that before the meeting of Congress the intervening State will foreshadow the final breaking up of the old effete party lines, and a new arrang ment of things for 1856; and it is possible that we may have some inklings to this effect in the

The Houston Southern Argus hoists the ame of Hon. Jefferson Davis as a candidate

moneys to any religious sect, " for the maint nance exclusively of its own schools;" and requires the adoption, in all banks to be herest ter established, of the New York system.

New Hampshire.- A mass meeting of the ndependent Democracy will be held at Wolf porough the latter part of this month. Hon, John P. Hale, Hon. Amos Tuck, and other peakers, are expected to be present. The Rockingham Messenger says: "The place itself is a most delightful one; it is just the season for a visit to the beautiful Winnipiscogee; the Free Democracy were never more hopeful and ardent than at present, and we cannot fail to

have a glorious rally." Hon. Gerrit Smith has made a donation of \$25,000 for the establishment of a public library at Oswego, N. Y. He says:

"My only injunction is, that the privilege and benefits of the library shall be always ac-cessible to the one sex as to the other; and that no person, on account of their rade, or

complexion, or condition, shall be shut out from these privileges and benefits, or in any degree curtailed of them.

"As to the character of the library, I have only to say that my warm wish is, that no books unfriendly to truth and purity may ever find a place in the library." Mr. Smith is one of Nature's noblemen, and the above munificent bequest is of a piece with other acts of his life.

A terrible shock of an earthquake was experienced at Cumana on the 15th ult., which destroyed a number of houses and buried 300 ersons in the ruins. Cumana is the capital of the Province of Cumana, Venezuela, and is said to be the oldest European city on the coninent, having been built by Diego Castleton in

Thomas Connor, found guilty of the murder ted at Baltimore on Friday last. At the first fall the rope broke, and the wretched criminal fell to the ground. He was but eighteen years were in attendance to witness his execution. The immoral tendency of public executions has constrained the Sun to hope that the next Legislature of Maryland will substitute private executions for public exhibitions.

Lak

surpa

press

dispu bush, troub which

HURT'

A this a

and Comn States F. Gr

Grab

rably by Bo

and a of Me

MEYEI

patron volume

Maid of We livered ume."

vinge Scener ica; L near (

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

Every new enforcement of this bill, consived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity, exhibits in a clearer light its enormity. The details, in another column, of a recent case at Philadelphia, show to what lengths villany will proceed against the weak and defenceless citizen. Outrage upon outrage marks the track of this enactment against the Rights of Man-it gives a license to scoundrelism. As nother illustration of the offences practiced ander this bill-law we cannot call it-we may mention, that the claimant of John Freeman, recently apprehended at Indianapolis. Indiana, was permitted by the Marshal (Robinson) to strip Freeman, and examine the marks upon him, against the protest of Freeman's counsel. Why did the Marshal permit this examination by the slave claimant? He should prove Freeman to be his "property," without Christ. If one of the members suffer, do all his person. The claimant of Freeman is said being permitted to examine the marks upon exhibit such rapacity in the hunt of their human chattels? Pleasant Ellington, probably, conforms to the implied injunction of the Sadays of September next. It aims to secure the viour, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me," enfranchisement and elevation of woman, and as he understands it. If so, we think his eduto give the wife equal control, with the hus-band, in the joint property. The call is signed Scripture does not fit him to be a teacher in by Lucretia Mott, Wendell Phillips, Paulina Israel. Freeman could readily dispense with such visits as he makes. We read-"It must The anniversary of the Embarkation of the needs be that offences come; but we to that

THE SMYRNA AFFAIR - PARTICULARS AND

A correspondence between our Chargé d'Affaires and the Ambassador of Austria, a June, presents the Costa case thus: Mr. John P. Brown, our Charge, in his note to Baron Fraternal Democrats," to the citizens of the Bruck, the Austrian Ambassador, states that the prisoner Costa is one of the Hungarian refugees who was, with Kossuth, detained at Kutayah, and with him, in 1851, was permitted to leave for the United States: that after The mo- his arrival in New York he renounced his allegiance to any other Power or sovereign, and with the Russian Colossus, the hour of Europe's of the United States, usual in such cases. A uprising will have struck; Italy and Hungary few months since, he went to Smyrna from New York, with the design of returning to the United States. On the 21st June, he was arrested by the order of the Austrian Consul, and carried on board the Austrian brig Hussar. And after some severe reflections upon the manner of the arrest and the violation of the article on "Political Parties," expresses the opinion that the Free Soil Democracy will at spect due to the United States in the circumtain the ascendancy in that State the coming stances, requests the Baron to give orders for

The Austrian Ambassador replies to this atching. The editor of the Rising Sun Repub. note, that Costa "is a native of Hungary, and interrogated by Captain Ingraham, that he was "a Hungarian, and would live and die a Hungarian;" and that his arrest took place Mr. Teage was one of the ablest and best read Austria and Turkey. Concluding: "You will easily understand, then, M. le Chargé d'Affaires, the absolute impossibility of complying with your request."

Mr. Brown replies to this note, that the Baron cannot approve the means adopted by the Ausand that he is not called upon to express any opinion of the right claimed by Austria over its subjects in the Territory of Turkey. He renews his request for the liberation of Costa, and forwards to the Baron the declaration of intentions filed by Costa in New York, on 21st July, 1852, renouncing his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria, and taking the outh of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America. He adds, that he believes the Austrian as well as other Governme recognise the right of expatriation and naturalization, and declares that the arrest of Costs upon the neutral ground of Turkey, after the act of allegiance made by him, will be regarded by the American Government as a very painful violation of the rights of naturalization and, in consequence of his official interces as a want of respect towards our Governme not easy to be removed. He says, further, that the American legation at Constantinople and the consulate at Smyrna, after examination of Costa's papers, granted him a passport to come to Constantinople from Smyrna, and to return there again, and start thence for New York; onstitution of this State has adjourned. The that since Costa's arrival in Smyrna he has risonment for been under the protection of the American fication to vote; provides for a revi- quences of the case, the liberation of Costa is

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT MEN: Intended as an Example to Youth. With illustrations. New 1 Harper & Brothers. For sale as above.

The preface says: "The object of these is to place before the reader brief sketches of the early career of these who have fought their way to eminence and distinction in the various walks of life; and thus to develop, in the mind of youth, noble tastes and high principles, as well as to encourage, stimulate, and sustair, that spirit of industry, which is essential to the attainment of any position worth striving for. Truly, a commendable object! The book shows much thought and a nice discrimina-

THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED, in Views City and Country; with Descriptive and Historica Articles. Edited by Charles A. Dana. The East-Vol. 1, No. 1; The West, Vol. 1, No. 1. N. York

This premises to be a superb publication It is Mr. Meyer's purpose to issue, within the year, two volumes—one devoted to the East, the other to the West—of ten numbers each, containing fine, large steel engravings, from pic tures by eminent artists, of the most prominent objects of interest, both in scenery and architecture, of the two sections of country; each number to contain four engravings. subscriber or purchaser of the two volume will receive to each section of the work an allegoric title-page, executed in a high style of art, and, as a premium, a magnificent steel engraving of the Battle of Bunker Hill, from Trumbull's great picture." The present num bers contain views of the President's House, i Washington; Niagara Falls; Barhydt's Lake near Saratoga, and Bunker Hill Monumen Lake Ithasea, source of the Mississippi; Falls of St. Anthony, (two plates,) and San Francis co. The prices will be, for single numbers each, fifty cents; two copies to one address, forty cents per number; five copies to one address, thirty-five cents per number; ten copies to one address, thirty cents per number. *

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY RECORD OF THE NEW Edited by B. Silliman, Jr., and C. B. Goodrich Esq., aided by eminent writers in each Department of Science and Art. The Artistic Department un-der the superintendence of C. E. Döpler, Esq. Pub-lished in the Crystal Palace, by G. P. Putnam & Co.

This journal purposes to perform the same office for the New York Exhibition as did the London Art Journal (in supplements) for last year's Exhibition, viz: Publish fine wood-cut engravings of the various works of art and sei ence exhibited, accompanied by letter-press descriptions. It is a commendable undertaking and, judging by the specimen number befor ns will be a beautiful publication. Price, 20 ents per number.

THE HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF MONARCH IN FRANCE. By Alphonse de Lamartine, author of "The History of the Girondists." Vol. IV. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Farnham,

With the volume before us, this brillian book is concluded. No historian of modern times-not even Macaulay-has done so much toward relieving history from the appellatio of "dry reading." His books are charged with on left upon one's mind by this is conso nant with truth, we cannot say.

Reading Lessons in Prose, forming a sufficient Latin Reador; with Imitative Exercises and a Vocabu-lary. By John McClintock, D. D., late Professor of Ancient Languages in Dickinson College. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

We have been too much hurried to give this ook a thorough examination; but the fact hat Prof. McClintock is the author, says more for its excellence than could half a column of amendation from us.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. July, 1853.

This Magazine has been so long and so in disputably the "good wine" that "needs no 18h," that it is almost absurd for one to rouble his brain for a new suit of phrases in which to deck his compelled encomiums. * HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE and Com

Réview. Conducted by Freeman Hunt. Vol. 29 No. 1. July, 1853. A host of excellent articles are indexed in

this number: Financial History of the Reign of Louis Philippe, Part 2, translated from the rench of M. Pumon, late Minister of Finance; Mercantile Biography-George Hudson, the Railroad King;" Traits of Trade-laudable and iniquitous - about Credit speculations Commercial Cities and Towns of the United States, No. 34; The City of Savannah, by Jos. f. Greenough, of New York, late of Georgia;

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Aug.

Where is our July number? We know Graham to be a modest man—even to self-depreciation, sometimes—but we hope he will no atus in his visits will pass undetected or unspoken of. The number now in hand is admirably made up; we notice an exquisite poer by Boker—"Lida."

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, and Engineer Journal. Vol. 3, No. 7. July, 1853.

The excellence of this work seems to increa with age. This number opens with a large lithograph of the Inclined Engine of the ferry boat Manhattan, with letter-press description and a full list of articles upon various branche of Mechanism and Engineering.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. Vol. 2, Part 1. Price, 20 cents. New York: Herrmann J. Meyer. Mr. Meyer commences the second volume this beautiful work with fresh inducements atronage. He says: "To all subscribers colume 2, a most superb promium plate, en-graved on steel—size, imperial-folio—of the Maid of Saragossa, after the celebrated picture Westall, engraved by C. Mayer, will be d vered, gratis, with the last part of the vol-The number before us contains engre ings of Columbia Bridge, Susquehannal Scenery of the San Juan River, Central Ame ca; Laxenburg, and The Valley of Goeckson

TTELL'S LIVING AGE. Second Series No. 16

We have here, the Paradise in the Pacific atures with the Giants; Australian Exp on; Nathaniel Hawthorne; Aunt Rose ary; French Navy, and Designs of France

RUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. Vol. 2, No. 1. Ju lphia: T. S. Arthur & Co. arthus puts forth this first number of

me with an almost inter ubject, in both proce and poetry.

A year or two ago, a class of politic known by the designation of "Union Savers," have arrived since our last, with grew up and flourished. The danger to the Liverpool dates to the 23d July.

Presidential election brought it to a crisis, and the patient, we are happy to say, bids fair to recover. Even some of the original parties to this Union-saving effort now rebuke some of the less favored individuals who are attempting to galvanize this dead and buried humbug into life and vitality. A call for a convention to organize a National Union party, to meet at Newburyport on 5th of September, has been issued. It is signed by Hunker Whigs and Democrats. The objects proposed by the originators of this movement are thus set forth:

"The Cabinet of England had made no disclosures yet.

At Constantinople, a conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan was detected, and fifteen of the leaders arrested and bow-stringed. The conspirators proposed to depose the Sultan and declare war against Russia. The Turks do not cease their warlike preparations. It is expected that the Russians will, in any event, constantinople, and are great disturbances in Constantinople, and disclosures yet.

"This new party will be devoted to the cause of National Union. It will be pledged to uphold the Constitution, the Union, the laws, and to stand by our country and National Government long after all other parties cease to have

an existence.

"Under its State organization it will with-hold its support in all future State and nation-al elections from every element of disunion, and from all candidates for office not pledged to carry out the principles, policy, and measures

of this new party.
"We also unite in a call for a National

"We also unite in a call for a National Union Party Convention, in the city of Washington, on the 22d of February next, to be fully represented by the Union men of all parties, and by the American people from every Congressional district, State, and Territory of the American Union.

"In the belief that the present organization of political parties under their antiquated issues, policy, and measures, tend to separate the Government from the people, and endanger the Union, liberty, and independence of the American people, we urgently recommend an immediate abandonment of all existing parties, and a simultaneous action of the Union men of Massachusetts with those of the South and great West, under entire new measures, in

Massachusetts with those of the South and great West, under entire new measures, in which all can consistently and harmoniously unite in advancing the great national interests of the American Union.

"Upon the firm stand, determined purpose, honest, bold, fearless, and independent action of the Union men in carrying out the principles so often urged upon the American people by the illustrious Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Clay, and Webster, and in organizing this party, now hang the future destinies of our country, the stability of our republican institutions and Government, and the permanency of the American Union."

These Massachusetts men are evidently behind the times—their ammunition will not in

nite. In Georgia, a Union party organization was kept up, but the Augusta (Ga) Constitutional admits "that all the fears and apprehensions expressed in regard to the rights of the

Constitutional goes on:

"We ask again, is this dispute to contin year after year, and is there to be no end of this hostility and discord between the North and the South? Are we to be taught continof "dry reading." His books are charged with a poetic and magnetic enthusiasm, that takes one by the "button hole" (metaphorically) at the opening chapter, and does not release him till the colophon is reached; every page is ablaze with splendid imagery, and alive with

for a Union meeting—a shallow and unholy prostitution of that sacred name. Is there a clique or party in our midst that is opposed to this Union? We challenge the production of that name. The very inference is a gross libel on our people, and they will ultimately put down those who, to catch votes, are proclaiming danger, danger, when there is none. It is a hollow device which is discovered, and which will be remembered."

The Mesilla valiey affair is kept stewing in the Government journals, as if it might boil over some day.

Who is sufficient for all these things? What

will be remembered." rill be remembered."

But this is not all. The Washington Union, effort to organize a National Union party, the

"The plan is not at all deficient in co

run as brief a career as its predecessors.'

The Union party was formerly kept in o Prediction, sometimes—but we hope he will not tenance by such presses as the Union and the Carry it to the extreme of supposing that a Republic of this city. They paraded in their tenance by such presses as the Union and the Republic of this city. They paraded in their columns the proceedings of the Union meetings, applauded their orators, and dwelt lovingly upon their patriotism. Alas! for the mutability of human affairs. The Washington Union has contained for Assembly, and Samuel S. Abbott as delegate to the State Convention.

Twentieth Senatorial District.—The delegates of the Independent Democracy of Oswego and Madison counties met at Syracuse on the 30th July. Andrew S. Warner was chosen the 30th July. Andr

party" has departed. There is a certain class of anti-pro Whigs and Democrats who wish to affiliate rder to achieve their own purposes, and keep alive their conservative tendence alarms them; change startles them; and evil forebodings appal their visions at every effort to get out of the beaten path in which their predecessors walked. These men are now called upon to save the Union. The above extract from the Union gives the names of the me who are expected to head the movement—Fill-more, Everett, Dickinson, &c. We hope this new party will not perish in its inception. is fitting and proper that those who sympathic with the Hunkers should go where they belon Let the politicians frame their platform, ar organize under their "antiquated issues," b we apprehend that the people know too much to stand upon it. The Independent Democracy invites their confidence, its platform satisfies hem, and we hope they will take an early op ortunity to exhibit their trust in it.

towe amounts to £1,500. The committee de-ire to increase it to £2,000, or \$10,000. Mrs

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The steamships Washington and Niagara have arrived since our last, with London and

Union was believed to be imminent, and these patrictic individuals resolved to hazard their popularity in defence of a Union which no considerable body of the people dreamed of opposition. They called meetings, made speeches, rose up early, and sat up till late, to achieve their objects, and the Union was subjected to salvation weekly through their efforts. The disease has about run its course. The recent Presidential election brought it to a crisis, and the patient, we are harpy to say, hide fair to diseason weekly.

are great disturbances in Constantinople, and are probably enough the work of Russian emissaries; at least, they would serve the purpos of the Autocrat. The Hungarian priso Costa, rescued from the Austrian brig at Smyrna, has been placed in the custody of the French Consul, to await the decision of the case. The American captain, whose gallantry we noticed in our last in this affair, is lograham, and not

France.-There was a rumor in Paris tha the American Minister at Constantinople had addressed a note to the Sultan, ann that the United States would associate wit other forces to support the Turkish integrity, and would henceforth claim a voice in the af fairs of Europe. Not very likely.

The French press mostly viewed the Easter

difficulties as about over.

British India.—Lord Dalhousie, already in the occupancy of the Burmese Territory of Pegue, has declared it annexed to the British dominions. The Burmese have refused to cede it to the British, and they are proceeding to es

tablish themselves in it by force. China.-The insurgents have pos the city of Nankin, where, it is said, they have raised the banner of Christianity, and recog nised the Protestant worship. The rebels were waiting reinforcements from the south, previou to advancing upon Pekin. It is reported tha they have a very complete translation of the Bible; that they acknowledge the one God, the creator of the world; with him Jesus Christ as the saviour of mankind, and the Holy Ghost last of the persons of the Trinity. Their moral hind the times—their ammunition will not ig-Ten Commandments. They threaten the de-struction of the whole Tartar race. If this news is true, or nearly true, "the world does move," and the American tribes, on the high-South, and the present peril of the Union, mean way to the White Sca, via California and th just nothing at all, except to catch votes." The Sandwich Islands, have an agency in its affairs that will bring up the doctrine of intervention some day soon. The United States, howeve bounded, will begin to feel over its borders Yankee pedlers and Chinese coolies will con

ers of the people, who know that the Union is in no danger of being dissolved, and for party purposes would practise a deception on them, by preclaiming its peril when you know it is seenre. You are the disunionists, and we make the charge in the face of all that you do and say. Even in Richmond county, there is a call for a Union meeting—a shallow and unboly prostitution of that sacred name. Is there a

did our fathers mean by calling us the United has transmitted to the Intelligencer a letter as seasonable, rising to genuine elequence at from Mr. Harris Heap, companion of Superintimes; J. B. Taft, an agent of McGrawville too, lends its aid to cast discredit upon these States of America, omitting the word north, Union-savers par excellence. In noticing the middle, or east? What did they mean by the Continental Congress? Was it by anticipation Union thus speaks in disparagement of the at | that they selected the terms? We have a

guess, and our children will see. INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK

district, assembled at Sullivan on the 23d ult. Dr. N. C. Powers was chosen Chairman, and

bly; district and town committees were appointed; Jasper Blair, Charles A. Spencer, D. H. Frost W. B. Downer, David Wood, and Sider of the reading not only received and sider only received and pointed; Jasper Blair, Charles A. Spencer, D.
H. Frost, W. B. Downer, David Wood, and Sidtion of the road is not only practicable at an interest to the colored race! It seemed to me,

trict of Madison county met at Eaton on the 23d. Adon Smith, Esq., of Hamilton, was nominated for Assembly, and Samuel S. Abbott

and D. H. Frost Secretary. After consultation, the name of William W. Farwell was unanimously nominated for the Senate.

The Convention then appointed the following gentlemen as a Corresponding Committee for the Senatorial and Congressional district,

President — Archibald Sears; Vice Presidents—Z. McEwen, J. B. Lowry; Corresponding Secretary—H. H. Moulton; Recording Secretary—O. Barstow; Treasurer—James Mo-

Clellan.

Town Committees. — Oswego — Dr. Jewell;
Bristol — L. Childs, S. S. Gillam, M. W. Lane;
Kendall — West. Matlack, R. Murdock, John
Young; Little Rock — George H. Reed, G. H.
Rogers, N. C. Wright; Fox — E. Whitney, Wm.
H. Lewis, A. P. Kennedy; Lisbon — S. P. Bushnell, G. Barstow, G. T. Norton; Big Grove—
Wm. W. Wilson, Henry McEwen, H. M. Day.

Resolved, That the committee for the towns
be requested to call, as soon as practicable,
town meetings, for the purpose of effecting the
organization of the town divisions of the County Association.

Resolved, That the committee for the towns be requested to call, as soon as practicable, town meetings, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the town divisions of the County Association.

SHALL CALIFORNIA BE DIVIDED:

We are pleased to record that recent indications do not promise success to the efforts of the Slavery propagandists to divide this free State, and set off a portion of it as the domain of the institution which has proved a blight to some of the Atlantic States. The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of California, on the 24th of June last, declares it to be the true interest of the State "that the public lands be disposed of in limited quantities to actual settlers;" that the party cherishes as among the best features in the Constitution of the State, "those which protect the laborer from degrathose which protect the laborer from degradation and oppression," and that their increas-ing permanent population "demands a more

omplete organization of the common school system." The fourth resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we recognise to the fullest extent, the principle that all political powers exist in the hands of the people, and that constitutions and laws are but the expressions of the popular will. Therefore, we deprecate any change of the Constitution of the State, other than by amendments until such an amend-ment shall have been incorporated in it as shall guaranty to the people that the Constitution

the late session of the Legislature refused to submit an amendment securing to the people the right to vote upon such Constitution. The Demograte have asserted this right, and we trust will maintain it. It would be a shame and a disgrace in this age of the world, if by any means the efforts so long made and so perseveringly insisted upon, to carry the blight of Slavery to the Pacific coast, should prevail. We trust the question is now set at rest, and that California will maintain her freedom intact, despite the machinations to form a slave State out of a portion of her territory.

ABOLITION IN NEW ORLEANS.

A New Orleans correspondent of a Natche paper discusses the subject of slavery, and sees that "abolitionism" is making fearful progress in that city. He says that "New Orleans is the hot-bed of Anti-Slavery," the origin of which may be traced to that system of amalgamation which has been practised ever since slave ry was known in Louisiana." Another evil. which he says should be erradicated, is the ted to receive the rudiments of an education.' The negroes have also erected a large brick church, "where the services are performed by a negro minister, in direct violation of the laws of the State;" and what he probably regards widows' charitable society, burying society, and various other societies, where such as complain, whether justly or not, of unnatural oppression from a hard task-master, are entitled to such assistance as the state of the funds and the necessities of the applicant would seem to warrant."

By this showing, negroes are not destitute of natural affection, and improvident or careless of each other's interests.

nals, as if it might boil over some day.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEYS.—Col. Benton has transmitted to the Intelligencer a letter tendent Beale in his central route expedition to California. Col. B. says: "People will be astonished to read that, from the frontier of Missouri to the Valley of San Luis, at the head of the Del Norte, there is not an obstruction to a railroad any way comparable to what is found between Baltimore and Washington, and that the whole route is through a beautiful Madison County.—The delegates from the several towns composing the second Assembly

In fact, finding game every day itself tells the they did speak, they were introduced as persons who "desired to say something." or equivalent introductory phrases, from which any one, not acquainted with the declared policy and usual D. H. Frost and D. E. Haekell, Scoretaries.

Charles Stroud was nominated for Assemble. Little of the most pleasant and friendly way, I feel move fact, that through the entire line which the

Kentucky.-The returns received from the election in this State show the following re

copy articles 1 and 2:

Art. 1. This Association shall be known as the "Free Democratic Association" of Kendall county.

Art. 2—Sec. 1. This Association adopts the platform adopted by the Free Democratic National Convention, held at Pittsburgh on the companies of the platform adopted and platform adopted by the Free Democratic National Convention, held at Pittsburgh on the companies of the constant of the article. Happening to have inspected one of the steamers of the "Union line," I was district: George S. Houston, Union democrat, in the 5th; W. R. Cobb, dem., in the 6th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 7th. Aberton democratic National Convention, held at Pittsburgh on the companies of the constant of the article. Happening to have inspected one of the steamers of the "Union line," I was district: George S. Houston, Union democrat, in the 3th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 6th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 7th. Aberton democratic National Convention, held at Pittsburgh on the convention of the article. Happening to have inspected of the article. Happening to have inspected one of the steamers of the "Union line," I was district: George S. Houston, Union democrat, in the 3th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 6th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 5th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 5th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 6th; and James T. Dowdell dem., in the 6th; a

doubtless make a similar confession, albeit they will thus trumpet forth their own shame.

ye., ye., New York, August 6th, 1853.

theme for contemplation.

So far as the motives of Russia and Austria change of the Constitution of the State, other than by amendments, until such an amendment shall have been incorporated in it as shall guaranty to the people that the Constitution prepared by a convention for its revision shall be submitted to the people for their ratification.

A party in California urged the adoption of a Constitution framed by a Convention, and in the late session of the Legislature refused to erself over and over again, and despoiled and tolen the lands of other nations, to do much in the way of peace-making, unless something is to be made by it.

Meanwhile, the insurgents in China are rep-

Meanwhile, the insurgents in China are represented by the news to be still in the way of triumph. There is a good deal of rejoicing in some of the papers—the Journal of Commerce especially—over the alleged prospect of the Bible and Christianity being carried into ascendency in China, as in Turkey also, at the point of the bayonet! The circumstance of this class of papers rejoicing, may be taken as clearly indicating how much of the name there

clearly indicating how much of the name there will be without the practical reality.

I attended the New York Anti-Slavery Society's celebration of the Anniversary of British West Indian Emancipation, at Flushing. The attendance was good, considering the inaccessi-bility of the place, and other circumstances. There was a large proportion of colored people in attendance, as was quite natural, and also gether appropriate on an occasion of celebra "schools established for the education of free negroes, but where the slaves are also permitdespotism that ever cursed the earth-worst spoken, and unusually terse one. It was stakingly free from the scathing denunciation which mark this gentleman's less jubila speeches at the Anti-Slavery Conventions of l specines at the Anti-Stavery Conventions of his party. Kind, yet making no compromise of his distinctive views of the Church and the State, Mr. Garrison has a degree of self-adapting power in this respect, which I have observed on a former occasion with agreeable surprise.

allude to the late Hale dinner at Boston. The onciliatory tone of his speech on that occasion called out commendatory remarks from several presses of the political Anti-Slavery class, as it

eserved to do.

The other speakers were Mrs. Rose, of this city, whose remarks were very effective as well man, whose Guatemala colonial scheme I no-ticed some time since; Dr. Wellington, Rowland character of the country; for every Western man knows game is not found in a desert, nor cadily inferred a disposition to avoid the responsibility of "amalgamation". And how ney Roberts, were appointed delegates to the Independent Democratic Senatorial Convention at Syracuse, and John Snow was chosen as delegate to the State Convention, with N. C.

How now the road is not only practicable at all interest to the colored race: It seemed to me, as it did to others whose attention was arrested by the same omission, that it would nave been most befitting to have secured the attendance of some one or more of the many distinguished colored orators of the country, or at least put those who were present on more distinct terms

of participative equality.

I feel that, even at the risk of having my motives misconstrued, in relation to an occasion where there was so much to encourage and gratify the sincere friends of liberty, without distinctions, that I ought to give a gentle hint on another feature of the proceedings. I noticed that the President, in introducing some of the other speakers also, proclaimed the by no means unusual fact that they had sought the opportunity, in phrases similar to those quoted above! For myself, so embarrassing would have been such a refrigeratory and seemingly invidious form of introduction, it would have required a much more than ordinary (control of the control of t "movement of the spirit," or some very important end to be accomplished, to induce me to break silence after it. I was the more surpris-

for the Senatorial and Congressional district, composed of the counties of Oswego and Madison: S. E. Church, Hamilton, Chairman; C. A. Spencer, Canastota; M. Barnett, Morrisville; R. H. Spencer, Oswego; S. C. Huntington, Pulaski; A. Loomis, Fulton.

ILLINOIS.

Kendall County.—A Convention of the Independent Democracy met at Newark, July 8th, for the purpose of organization. Rev. A. Day was chosen President; R. Murdock and Zenas MoEwen, Vice President; R. Murdock and Zenas MoEwen, Vice President; and Dr. N. L. Coon, Secretary. A Constitution was adopted. We copy articles 1 and 2:

Art. 1. This Association shall be known as delegation, as far as heard from, indicates the dauthing doubt for the President is doubtful, with the chances are in favor of the election of Burton Craige, democrat, and the Union line of steamers running from Wheeling to Louisville, given by the St. Louis News, I find among the specifications of peculiar advantages, the statement that the more surprised out the full break silence after it. I was the more surprised doubtful wistom the Congressional delection 1,000 votes. The Legisinture is doubtful eduction in this State, as far as assertions of the general efficiency and urbanity of the presiding officer in carrying out the programme of the day. If these kindly suggestions prove serviceable on future like occasions, I shall not regret the making of them.

In a laudatory and deserved notice of the general facilities of intercommunication between the East and West, furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Union line of steamers running from Wheeling to Louisville, given by the St. Louis News, I find among the specifications of peculiar advantages, the statement that the route offers great in the congressional delection in this State, as far as assertions presidency of the general efficiency and urbanity of the presiding officer in carrying out the programme of the day. If these kindly suggestions prove serviceable on future like occasions, I shall not regret the making of them.

Other editors, besides Colonel Schouler, can doubtless make a similar confession, albeit they will thus trumpet forth their own shame.

MEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Indications by the Foreign News—Warlike Aspects and Prospects—The Bible and the Bayonet—The New York Celebration of British Speech—The "Union Line" of Ohio River Steamers—A New Plan for "Negro Cabins," 4c., 4c., 4c., New York News Colones (Negro Cabins, News York)

**New York Colone Schouler, can and incidents so graphically described by Mrs. Stowe, in "the greatest book since the canon of Scripture was closed," to quote the language of the Alabama slaveholder to the Evening Post? Who can satisfy my curiosity on this head? Perhaps some of the officials of your Washington branch road can answer. While awaiting an answer to this question, I must be allowed to call the attention of all applopists for the domestic slave trade to this peculiar arrangement for the "convenience of families," and to ask them what they have to say to this new "hole."

I must be allowed to call the attention of all apologists for the domestic slave trade to this peculiar arrangement for the "convenience of families," and to ask them what they have to say to this new "hole.".

There is another query, which I would put to apologists generally, and that is, if the slaves are really so much attached to their owners, and so contented, as we are assured they are, why is this extra barrier between their locomotive muscles and liberty deemed so necessary?

INDICATOR.

There is another query, which I would put to apologists generally, and that is, if the slaves and so contented, as we are assured they are, why is this extra barrier between their locomotive muscles and liberty deemed so necessary?

INDICATOR.

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS IN OHIO.

The calls are so urgent for Mr. Lewis, in every county of the State, that the committee feel compelled to recall some of the appointments of last week, in order to comply, as far as possible, with these calls. We therefore assign but one meeting to cach county of the following series, with but two exceptions.

We have received communications from many of these counties, nearly all of which urge two or more meetings. Friends, we would be glad to accommodate you, but we cannot; and we here take this occasion to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which you have responded to our notice. We have answered many private letters; but knowing that we cannot answer all, and fearing that in our hurry we may overlook some, we want you to understand that we have paid Turkey. But there is one fact, very perceivable, and it is a reluctance for war, except as a last resort, which controls the civilized world. There is no doubt about the growth of this pacific feeling. What is the primary and chief cause, I shall not stop to inquire. It may be commerce, which is always selfish; or it may be a direct moral advancement in the sympathies of the people, bringing them at length to some degree of appreciation of the principle of Universal Brotherhood. It may be either of these causes or both acting co-operatively. But no matter what is the cause, it is a pleasing theme for contemplation.

So far as the motives of Russia and Austria

Jackson, Jackson county, Thursday, August

Portsmouth, Scioto county, Friday, August Ironton, Lawrence county, Saturday, August

Porter, Gallia county, Monday, August 15th. Rutland, Meigs county, Tuesday, Aug. 16th. Athens, Athens county, Wednesday, August Chesterfield, Morgan county, Thursday, Aug.

Zanesville, Muskingum county, Friday, Aug. Cambridge, Guerneey co., Saturday, August

Sarahsville, Noble county, Monday, August Woodsfield, Monroe county, Thursday, Aug.

23d.

The above appointments will be filled by Mr. Lewis, and others. Further appointments will be noticed in due time.

We urge early and extensive notices. Give the speakers an earnest and hearty reception.

J. H. COULTER,

Ch'n State Central Committee.

CHAPLIN'S BAIL Received, through G. Bailey, the following contributions, for the relief of Chaplin's bail: James Farmer - - \$5 William Farmer - - - \$3 J. B. Milner - - 1 J. G. Lacock - - - 2

W. BLANCHARD. S. PARKER. August 11, 1853. D. A. HALL. DEATHS.

Died at his residence, in East Lampet township, Lancaster county, Pa., on Thursday, July 28, after a protracted illness, Daniel Gibbons, in the 78th year of his age.

Died, on fourth day evening, the 3d instant, at his residence in Philadelphia, Dr. WILLIAM PETTIT, in the 48th year of his age. LIVER COMPLAINT, OF 10 YEARS' STANDING.

DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and after using only

wo boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure

recommending them to the public, as the best liver general anti-bilious pills ever offered to the public.

Mrs. ANN MALONA, No. 17 Rivington st. P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE

OF NEW YORK. The Inddpendent Democratic Electors of the State of New York are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts, and to appoint one delegate from each district, to attend a State Convention, which will assemble at the city of Syracuse on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1853, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating Caudidates for such State Officers as are to be chosen at the next election, and for

CHARLES A. WHEATON, ROBERT R. RAYMOND, HIRAM BARNEY, S. E. CHURCH,
L. P. NOBLE,
E. L. SOULE,
E. MARKS,
S. D. PORTER,
E. W. STEWART, SYRACUSE, July 23, 1853.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OF FICE. BY LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Uncle Tom's Cabin-price 37 cents, postage 12 cents

White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charles Summer—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents. Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12me—price \$1, post Goodell's American Slave Code—price 75 cents, post

cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

Address LEWIS CLEPHANE,

National Fra Office. National Era Office

OF WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET .

THE MAN OF A THOUSAND YEARS. INAAC T. HOPPER. A TRUE LIFE.

THIS trilling work is the biography of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen. His deeds of philanthropy and mercy, covering a period of nearly four-score years, endeared him not only to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficeance, but to all who knew him. His was a charity the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandoned, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New Yerk, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can bear test

all parties and sects. We make a few extracts from the New York Observer.

"The verable Issac T. Hopper, whose placid, I enevolent face has so long irradiated almost every public meeting for doing good, and whose name, influence, and labors, have been devoted with an apostolic simplicity and constancy to humanity, died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker of that early sort illustrated by such philanthropists as Anthony Bonezet, Thomas Clarkson, Mrs. Fry, and the like.

He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the poor, and the suffering of every kind; and his life was an unbroken history of beneficence. Thousands of hearts will feel a touch of grief at the news of his death, for few men have so large a wealth in the blessings of the poor, and the grateful remembrance of kindness and benevolence, as he."

The New York Sunday Times contained the following:

The New York Sunday Times contained the following:

"Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection with the the name of Isaac T. Hopper, the compact, well-knit figure of a Quaker gentleman, apparently about sixty years of age, dressed in drab or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome manly face the impress of that benevolence with which his whole heart was filled.

He was twenty years older than he seemed. The fountain of benevolence within freshened his old age with its continuous flow. The step of the octogenarian was clastic as that of a boy, his form erect as a mountain pine.

with its continuous flow. The step of the octogenarian was elastic as that of a boy, his form erect as a mountain pine.

His whole physique was a splendid sample of nature's handiwork. We see him now with our mind's eye, but with the eye of flesh we shall see him no more. Void of intentional offence to God or man, his spirit has joined its happy kindred in a world where there is neither sorrow nor perplexity."

The New York Tribune.:

"Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endowments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimination, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of foar, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might have become faults, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He circumvented as advoitly as the meet practised politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poor—never to advance his own self-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old friend! The prayers of ransomed ones ascend to Heaven for thee, and a girous company have accounted the text the course of t prayers of ransomed ones ascend to Heaven for the and a glorious company have welcomed these to t Eternal City!"

On a plain block of granite, at Greenwood Cemery, is inscribed: ISAAC T. HOPPER, BORN DECEMBER 3d, 1771, ENDED HIS PILGRIMAGE MAY 7TH, 1852. "Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, A great man's happiness; thy seal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind."

We shall publish 5,000 copies for the first edition. Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a boo which will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior the sale of Uncle Tom's Cobin: for in thrilling in terest it is not behind that world-renowned tule. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, Aug. 4—3tif Cleveland, Ohio

To Merchants, Clerks, Teachers, Students, & All M JUST PUBLISHED, NEW AND COMPLETE SET OF RULES, by

A NEW AND COMPLETE SET OF RULES, by Awhich all the fundamental operations of Arithmetic may be performed in an incredibly short space of time. To become a master of them will require not more than a couple hours' study of any good sound mind; and the student will thereby be enabled to Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide, in any sum, no matter of how many figures, more accurately, (indeed, beyond the possibility of an error,) and in less than one-fourth the time required in the old system.

The fundamental rules are followed by an examination into the properties of numbers, which even facilitates the other operations. There are also embraced in the work rules for the calculation of interest, which will work out the interest, at any rate upon any sum, with the utmost accuracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations by this, and vastly superier to all courses in the old plan.

Together, there form the most complete treatise on the Science of Numbers over issued, and are incalculably valuable to all men from their never-failing accuracy, and to business men from the immense quantity of time they save from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of Merchants and Clerks, Teachers and Students, and Young Men generally.

[TRUE COPY FROM THE ORIGINAL.]

"Notice.—The subscriber hereby testifies that his whole, entire, and exclusive Right of Copy in the Arithmetical Processes has been purchased by and transferred to John W. Rigdon, who is at liberty to use the same in any and every manner he wishes, within the bounds of the United States and its Territories, and in England.

"July 1, 1853. P. MAY MARKLEY. [Seal]"

Reduction of Price. Reduction of Price.

The undersigned is happy to announce that the price of this great work has been brought down from that of six dollars, at which it was soid, and is now issued in single copies, with full transfer of right to use to each purchaser, at five dollars. Every purchaser is bound (as a matter of justice and protection to the copy-rightist) by his sacred pledge of honor, to use the processes for the instruction of himself only, and to impart the information obtained from them to no one. To obtain the processes, it is necessary to give such a pledge, with the price, sive dollars, onclosed in a letter, post paid, directed to John W. Rigdon, Funkstown, Washington county, Maryland; the processes will be forwarded post paid to the given address. Remittances of bank notes are preferred, as they are the safest; if gold, it should be put in a split card. Be particular to write the same of Post Office,

MADE IN SELLING AND SAVED IN MAKING an excellent link, indellible both on paper and cloth, flowing beautifully from the pen, and costing but five cents a gallon! Complete instructions how to make it can be obtained by addressing, post paid,

ished for the purchase and

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. LINES TO FREDRICKA BREMER. BY LUCY.

Lady, I may not join the throng
That press around thee now;
I may not look, with throbbing heart,
And cyes wherein sweet tear-drops start,
Upon thy gentle brow.

I've pictured in it summer hours, When step and heart were light;
When step and heart were light;
When the dear birds, in air and tree,
Were kindred things with the heart in me.
And my sky with hope was bright.

Those wert by my side, and thy words were gla Full of hope, and tones of cheer;
Thou told me of good in the gift of life,
And my heart beat high for the coming strife,
Nor know one thought of fear.

But there came an hour of wos, ere long; My sky grow dark and dread.
The summer sun, and the soft blue air,
The joyous birds in the forest fair—
Their light, their song, was dead. And my heart was a weary and desolate thing.

And its tones were of woe and sorrow; Tears, burning tears, in that long, lone night, But, lady, thou with thy words of hope

Wast my soul's sweet sister then; With healing hopes my heart grow light, With a fairer dawn my sky grew bright, As I turned to thy page again. And I saw how love and a purpose high

May arm the soul with power
To walk in faith life's darkest ways,
To hymn 'mid the shadows high thoughts of pre
And light life's parting hour. 'Twas joy to walk with the spirits pure

That throughd my pathway thea,
And I longed to fill a hobler part,
With Edla's strength, with Nina's heart,
To live and love again. To live and love! And when, at last,

This earthly life in done,

To dwell 'mid joys of purest hirth,

Where the sweet love we know on earth

And heaven's high bliss are one.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM:

OR, SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Constitution, the Administration

not from that of the lands which have been ceded by the very States now needing this relief?—and ceded on no consideration, for the most part, but that of the general good of the whole. These cessions already constitute one-fourth of the States of the Union. It may be said that these lands have been sold, are now

march of time. It will come; and, whether brought on by the generous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, and offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over.

As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient, on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age.

I am sensible of the partialities with which you have looked towards me as the person who should undertake this salutary but arduous work. But this, my dear sir, is like bidding eld Priam to buckle the armor of Hector: "Trementibus aevo humeris et inutile ferrum cingitur." No, I have overlived the generation with which mutual labors and perils beget mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young—for those who can follow it up, and bear it through to its consummation.

It shall have all my prayers and these are

mation.

It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man; but, in the mean time, are you right in abandoning this property, and your country with it? I think

My opinion has ever been, that until more can be done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed and elothe them well, protect them from ill usage, require such reasonable labor only as is performed by free men, and be led by no repugnances to abdicate them, and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them loose, if that were for their good; and to commute them for other property is to commit them to those whose usage to them we cannot control. I hope, then, my dear sir, you will reconcile yourself to your country and its unfortunate condition, and that you will not lessen its stock of sound disposition by withdrawing your proportion from the mass; that, on the contrary, you will come forward in the public councils, become the missionary of the doctrine truly Christian, insinuate and inculcate it softly but steadily, through the medium of writing and conversation, associate others in cate it softly but steadily, through the medium of writing and conversation, associate others in your labors, and, when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition persoveringly until its accomplishment. It is an encouraging observation, that no good measure was ever proposed, which, if duly pursued, failed to prevail in the end. We have proof of this in the latest and the prevail of the prevai ever proposed, which, if duly pursued, failed to prevail in the end. We have proof of this, in the history of the endeavors of the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this veil on us. And you will be supported by the religious precept, "Be not weary in well-doing." That your success may be speedy and complete, as it will be of honorable and immortal consolation, I shall fervently and sincerely pray, as I assure you of my great friendship and respect,

more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stifes industry and represses enterprise; it is fatal to economy and providence; it discourages skill, impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at the fountain head. How this evil is duty without referring to this subject, as one which ought to engage the prudence, moderation, and firmness, of those who, sooner or later, must not decisively upon it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Cleveland True Democrat. OFFICIAL ACTS OF SENATOR CHASE.-NO. 1.

We have long thought that justice had not been done to the official acts of Mr. Chase by the press of Ohio. Being a member, at the time of his election, of a party who had but few established presses, they have not been able to keep the people of the State generally informed of his doings as Senator. Respecting these doings the Whig and Democratic papers have, for the most part, maintained a studied silence. In one respect, this speaks well for his course. They have found nothing to condemn in his official conduct. Had they, it would have been trumpeted from one end of the State to the other. Their very silence, therefore, speaks volumes in his favor. But this is not enough. As a representative of the people of the State in the United States Senate, his official acts should be spread before the people, that they may examine them, and pronounce judgment

the United States Senate, his official acts should be spread before the people, that they may examine them, and pronounce judgment upon them and him; that, if faithful to his trust, they may say "well done;" if unfaithful, that they may say, "depart." We have had occasion, of late, to examine the proceedings of the Senate during the time he has been a member of that body, and have been highly impressed with his industry, his talents, his independence, his judicious management, and, in many cases, his meritorious success; and we have concluded, in a faw brief editorials, to refer to his official course, to spread it before the public, as an act of justice to them and him, believing that the people of all parties are now in a propor state of mind to examine into and appreciate his acts.

At the time of Mr. Chase's election to the funited States Sena's he was forty-one years of age, and had emphatically been the architect of his own fortune. His father died when he was but a lad, leaving his mother with a farm and ton children. He was, therefore, probably fortunately, obliged to support and educate himself. This he did, and had for many years been doing an extensive law business when he was elected. Up to that time he had no experience as a legislator, never having previously been a member of any legislative body; but his habits, the natural constitution of his mind, and his acquirements, all contributed to preminently qualify him for the discharge of the daties appertaining to his new field of labor.

He has always been in the he had dong his own thinking. Disciplance are considered to his own thinking. Disciplance are constituted to present the first instance, and make the person appealed to in the special parties. The first instance, and Miss Lizzie from the North. Was the person appealed to in the special parties of the state of the new that his industry, his talents, his industry, his talents,

Smale, clowded him in the syste of his brother section, and ranks under an improved one asysting a good word to Mr. Hawen, and in ankel under an improved one asysting a good word to Mr. Hawen, and in ankel under an improved one asysting a good word to Mr. Hawen, and it is the control of the

cerely respect and esteem the representative from the free States who defends the institutions of these States as zealously as they defend that of slavery. Slaveholders rarely oppose a measure beneficial to a free State constituency measure beneficial to a free State constituency because the representative of that constituency is true to liberty. They do not do it, because it might react upon themselves and their own constituency. Nor do they feel any disposition to do it; for in their hearts they respect such representatives, while they loathe the doughface. It is true in this as in all other cases, that while "they love the treason they despise the traitor." We have been surprised and gratified while reading over the proceedings gratified, while reading over the proceedings of the Senate, to see with what uniform courtesy they have treated personal requests made by Mr. Chase, and how successful he has been with measures of his own introduction, and amendments he has offered to bills introduced

exercised it, and these petitions are presented, they should be received." This love of freedom is not confined to his own race or countrymen. There are some people who seem to look upon liberty as a boon specially bestowed upon themselves, and so long as they can be free, and their children, they care little for the liberties of mankind. He is actuated by no such selfish devotion to freedom. He looks upon liberty as a right belonging to all, born with them, and inalienable, and he hates oppression, whoever may be its victims, because it robs men of this natural right. When Kossuth's noble letter, returning thanks to the Government for the manner in which it had received him, was laid before the Senate, Mr. Badger, from North Carolina, moved to lay it upon the table. Mr. Chase moved that it be printed, that proper the manner in which it had received him, was laid before the Senate, Mr. Badger, from North Carolina, moved to lay it upon the table. Mr. Chase moved that it be printed, that proper respect might be shown to its author, and that it might be spread upon the records of the Senate. In support of motion, he said "he was in favor of printing it, because he would take every opportunity, legitimately approving itself, to avow his sympathy with Kossuth and his mission, and his concurrence in the great general principle which he proclaimed in the hearing of the American people." It is unnecessary here to speak of his services in the great contest now going on in this country begreat contest now going on in this country be-tween freedom and the slave power. These are too well known and appreciated to require anything more than a simple reference.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. AN APPEAL NOT SECTIONAL.

We copy from the Newport News a letter we copy from the Newport News a letter from Miss Wormeley, favorably known in this community as the daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Wormeley, and the author of "Amabel." It is a touching appeal for aid in behalf of some of the victims of a law of Virginia, which consigns all the free negroes of the State to slavery or banishment.

It is a very delicate subject for us to speak about as our sympathies would incline us to

about, as our sympathies would incline us to, for whatever view we take of the cases referred to by Miss Wormeley will bring us into conflict with the Baltimore platform. The letter is, in the first place, sectional. "Miss Lizzie from the North" was the person appealed to in the first instance, and Miss Lizzie promised, when she tame North, to do what she could for the appellants.

They have warm friends at the South, willing to do all in their power to promote their object; and, once free, are secure of employment and the highest wages in Baltimore.

About \$3,500 are necessary to accomplish both these objects; a sum so large that I can hardly hope to raise it all. A thousand dollars would set free John Gordon's wife and five appellants.

happiness.

The more pressing case is that of a man named John Gordon, a very light mulatto, a blacksmith and paper-hanger by trade, whom have known since 1842, and who bears the highest character amongst the geutlemen who employ him. He was born the slave of Mrs. Hawes, of Rappahannock county, and received his freedom at her death, when all her negroes his freedom at her death, when all her negroes' were emancipated, and provision made for their transport to Africa. John Gordon, who had recently married a slave woman, to whom he was much attached, preferred to remain in Virginia. He had continued to reside there fifteen years as a free negro, but, under the laws recently passed by the Convention of Virginia, he has been called before the county court, and warned that he must quit the State within two months or return into slavery. It is easy, calmmonths or return into slavery. It is easy, calm-ly to read or state these facts; but it was not easy and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which accurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various eletters, judicial decisions, 5.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. JEFFERSON'S CORRES—PONDENCE—VOL. IV.

[To Jared Sparks—Continued.]

I do not say this to induce an inference that the getting rid of them is forever impossible; for that is neither my opinion nor my hope; but only that it cannot be done in this way. There is, I think, a way in which it can be done—that, is, by mannengating the after-born, leaving them, on due compensation, with their mothers, until their services are worth their mothers and forty years ago, and I have never yet been able to conceive any in which it can be fore proper age for despond to the subject of slavery. It is easy, calm will do not say that two demands and mothers or him has been able to conceive any in which it can be fore the six with care and good Judge Gaston. He was distinguished alike for tallous and the proper age for despondent of the subject is views may be best known by refering to his own words. The right of petition belong; to the mitigation and be a slave again. To the proper age for

> to secure their freedom, the state of his affairs is such that he is not justified in giving them their liberty.
>
> My other case is that of a woman, now
> My other case is that of a woman, now

about thirty years of age, who was the be-loved and devoted attendant of one of my dearest relations. It was her mistress's most earnest wish upon her death-bed to give Sarah genrest relations. It was her mistress's most earnest wish upon her death-bed to give Sarah the freedom she had long sighed for; and after many difficulties, owing to the arrangement of the property, the family was enabled to give her her papers. But, by the same law of Virginia, which operates so harshly on John Gordon, she is compelled to leave the State within a year, or return into slavery. She has a husband, to whom she is devotedly attached. Conjugal affection is (not unnaturally) rare among negroes, but this attachment I have never seen surpassed in any condition; and she cannot bear to leave him. He is a slave of excellent character, trusted and esteemed through all the neighborhood—but, unfortunately, though hired by the family to whom Sarah belonged, and living for the past ten years under the same roof with his wife, he belongs to another master. This gentleman is willing to sell him to his wife for a sum very much less than his market value. They have warm friends at the market value. They have warm friends at the

would set free John Gordon's wife and five youngest children. The cause seems to have been committed to my hands, and I earnestly pray, that though I cannot present the case in such a way at would infuse my own feelings of sympathy into the hearts of others, that some of those to whom I thus appeal, may be willing to assist me in an object which must commend itself to every breast that estimates the value of family affection.

I have the honor to remain, sir, yours, faithfully,

MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY.

Any sums for this object will be gratefully acknowledged, if forwarded to Miss Wormeley, at Newport, or to the care of Messrs.

Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, Boston, or to the office of the Newport News.

Troy, Geauga co., Ohio, July 18, 1853.—Enclosed you will find one dollar, for another six copies of Facts for the People. This is no missionary ground, but is a strictly orthodox township, so far as Anti-Slavery is concerned; and, therefore, is strongly Free Soil. It is one of the strongest Free Soil townships in the county, while Old Geauga is the banner county of the State, and, I think, of the United States; yet a distribution of such documents as the Facts will do no harm, even here, but may serve to confirm the wavering, if there are any, and convince some of the very few who belong in name to the old parties.

This country will do justice, at the coming election, to two of the greatest and best causes that ever agitated human society—the Anti-Slavery and Temperance gauses. We shall elect men pledged to the highest interests of both; and I am confident the whole Western Reserve will do the same.

**West Peru, Me., July 25, 1853.—I send enclosed twelve dollars, for which we want 100 for your Frieder.

we and dislike to hear anything about them. There is evidently a willingness among the masses to read on the subject of political reform; and it most certainly becomes the duty of every friend of freedom to put forth an effort behalf of the cause at this favorable moment.

Fairview, Erie co., Pa., July 20, 1853

The wo pages 12mo, neadly bound in cloth. Price is contained by the southern courts of letter from Hon. William Jay to the author:

"Your sallysis of the slave laws is very able, and wour exhibition of their practical application by the Southern courts evinces great and careful research. Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that, it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably transit of the cause at this favorable moment.

Fairview, Erie co., Pa., July 20, 1853

of every friend of freedom to put forth an effort in behalf of the cause at this favorable moment.

J. W. H.

Fairview, Eric to, Pa., July 20, 1853—Enclosed find one dollar, for which please send Facts for the People. No "people" need "facts for the People "need "facts for the People" need "facts for the People "need to the People" need "facts for the People" need the people need to the People "facts for the People "facts for the People" need to the People need to the Peopl fact concerning some Pro-Slavery scheme, they would stretch up, and with a most invincible sang froid pronounce it an "Abolition lie."

But, Mr. Editor, those times are now among "the things that were." We now have an in-

dependent Anti-Slavery press at Erie, well conducted and well sustained. It dates only from last March, and it has a list close on to the last March, and it has a list close on to the oldest papers of the county, fast running up. People are beginning to see things as they are. Whigs, especially, are getting very tolerant of Anti-Slavery views, if I except a few old "hard shells," who will probably die in their sins. In all circles, under all circumstances, Free-Soilers or Independent Democrats can now hold up their heads, with the assurance that their opinions are respected. So, send on your "Facts" like political broadsides, and I assure you they will tell on the already disorgenized.

opinions are respected. So, send on your "Facts" like political broadsides, and I assure you they will tell on the already disorganized and flying old parties.

P. C.

Jerome, Howard co., Ind., July 3, 1853.—Enclosed please find \$12, to pay for 100 copies of Facts for the People. Direct to David Macy, Jerome, Howard county, Indiana. Several who contributed wished me to request the insertion of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh platforms in the Facts. We are situated in the Miami Reserve, in a comparatively wilderness country. serve, in a comparatively wilderness country, money, and wish to make our contributions in time and money effect as much as possible. There is considerable Anti-Slavery sentiment in our county, and we wish to increase it by every possible, honorable means. We are particularly attached to John P. Hale, not because he is handsome, for we never saw him, but because he is all out a man—no dough there. Pleasant Valley, Darby Creek P. O., Ohio .-

oess to his very heart. Yours, E. C.

And Arbor, Mich., July 19, 1853.—We think the cause of Human Rights is gaining in this State. We have gained a complete victory in our campaign for the Liquor Law; and as temperance and freedom are twin sisters, we hope ore long to carry the State for freedom.

S. B. N.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

ITS Distinctive Features shown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts. By William Goodell, author of the "Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. The work contains 430 pages 12mo, neatly bound in cloth. Price To cents per copy, postage 18 cents. For sale by June 30.

L. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.

The following is an extract of a letter from Horesteen Law of the slave laws is very able, at application by application by application by application by application by application by application.

June 28—3m Port Chester, N. Y.

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR—VOL. IX. For Children and Sabbath Schools.

For Children and Sabbath Schools.

BY UNCLE LUCIUS.

A SEMI-MONTHLY paper, which aims to interest and inform the young mind. Special effort is made to give a proper direction to the minds of children, in these times of strife for the supremacy of slavery. Price—25 cents for single copies, five copies for \$1, \$12 per hundred. A specimen number, free of charge, will be sent to any person.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Editor and Publisher, June 23. 60 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

STAMMERING CURED—ELOCUTION TAUGHT.

DOCTOR COMSTOCK'S VOCAL GYMNASUIM

DOTOR COMSTOCK'S YOUAL GYMNASIUM,
Philadelphia, which has been in successful operation for more than twenty years, is designed for the
Promotion of Health, the Cure of Stammering, and
the Correction of Lisping and other Defective Articulation, as well as for Improvement in Elocution.
Address A. COMSTOCK, M. D.,
No. 102 Mulberry street, Philadelphia.
PHONETIC WORKS

ATTENTION!

Sold DIERS who served in the various wars, and sailors, or their widows or heirs, to whom arrears of pay, extra pay, bounty land, pensions, &c., may be due, may find it to their advantage to have their claims investigated. Address

Attorney and Agent, Washington, D. C. Bounty-land warrants bought and sold.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMISHSP COMPANX.

ITE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATES. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PERNSYL VANIA.
Fourth Annual Session.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will continue five monits, (21 weeks,) closing on the 25th of February, 1854.

FACULTY.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry ELLWOOD HARVEY, M. D., Professor of the Princi-Ballwood Marker, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

HILBERT DARKINGTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Ann Preserom, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Bowin Fussell. M. D., Professor of Materia Med.

MABR G. EER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

MAETHA H. MOWRY, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

ALMIRA L. FOWLER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to terms, regulations, &c., or desirous of receiving copies of the Announcement, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty.

DAVID J. JUHNSON, M. D.,

June 2—12t 229 Arch street, Philadelphia

8 8. WILLIAMS. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Washington City,
PRACTICES in the Courts of the District of Columbia, and before the Dopartments of the Gorarnment. Office over Banking House of Selden, Withcar, & Co.

June 30—tf

or Lemuel Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos't is only nenessary to say, that by a series of experiments, continued for eight years, he has triumphantly succeeded in making an instrument for small rooms, fully equal to the square piano.

All of the above instruments warranted in the fullest manner. The prices, at either of our wars rooms, the same as at the manufactories in Boston. We will select instruments with or without the Æsilan, and forward them to any part of the United States; and if they do not prove satisfactory, they may be returned at our expense, and the purchase money will be refunded.

We are engaged largely in publishing Music and Musical Works of every description, at both Kew York and Philadelphia; and having purchased the extensive catalogue of Mr. A. Fiot of Philadelphia, and having all the Boston publications, we are prepared to offer better inducements to the trade, and to schools and seminaries, than any other house.

We also keep a large assortment of second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, for rent or sale.

T. S. ERRRY & CO., 297 Broadway, N. York, J. E. GOULD & CO., successors to A. Fiot, March 24—tr. 196 Chestnut st., Philadelphia

tion for more than twenty years, is designed for the Promotion of Health, the Cure of Stammering, and the Correction of Lisping and other Defective Articulation, as well as for Improvement in Elocution.

Address A. COMSTOCK, M. D.,

No. 102 Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

PHONETIC WORKS.

Dr. Comstock is the author of the American Phonetic Alphabet, the only perfect alphabet that has been given to the world, because it is the only alphabet that has n distinct letter for every articulate sound, and signs for accent, inflection, and intonation. Dr. C. has published, in this alphabet, his System of Elocution, \$1; the New Testament, \$1.25; the first book of Pope's Homer's Illiad, with copious notes, 50 cents;

rooms. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianes are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune. Prices same as at the manufactory. Dealers supplied at the ral discounts. E. M. Wade's, and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction Books, furnished at this store at wholesalo.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of second hand Pianes, in resewood and mahogany cases, varying in prices from \$30 to \$150. Second-hand Æolian Pianes, from \$200 to \$275. Grand Pianes, from \$30 to \$706. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, from \$35 to \$96. Carhart's, \$55 to \$90. Guitars, from \$10 to \$75, &c., &c.

SER. LARD OIL.

ARD OIL of the finest quality, in cood chipping.

streamy statement to John P. Hale, not because whe he is handsome for we server as well him, het be the in handsome for we server as which him het be the in handsome for we server as which him het be the in handsome for we server as which him het be the in him het be the first him he he the first him he he he had time in the first him he he he had time in the first him he had to be the first

OUGHR, COLDS, MOLERENEY PECTORAL,
OUGHR, COLDS, MOLERENESS, BRONCHITE,
WMOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTMEA, AND
CONSUMP TION.
TO cure a cold, with headache and soreness of the body,
take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up
warm, so sweat during the night.
For a cold and cough, take it morning, noon, and erasing, according to directions on the bottle and the disroutly will soon be romewed. None will long aufer from this
spouble, when they find it can be so readily cared. Persons
afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their
reat at night, will find, by taking the Uherry Pectoral or
going to bed, they may be sure of acound, subroken alesy,
and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from aut-